The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN.

Pennsylvania presents to the Republican party of the nation the name of ANDREW GREGG CURTIN for the second office within the gift of the people. No State in the Union can offer a more acceptable candidate, or a more worthy patriot or one whose past services better deserve hearty recognition and endorsement from the grateful loyal masses. Eminently faithful to his country in the darkest hour of treason and rebellion, unyielding in loyalty, unremitting in his efforts to strengthen the arm of the government when danger threatened, he has not only succeeded in making for himself a reputation in this Commonwealth that will live throughout all time on history's brightest page, but his name is treasured as that of a hero and statesman wherever a soldiers' heart beats or a patriot's soul is lifted to heaven in thanksgiving for the final victory vouchsafed the national arms.

Pennsylvania is proud of her son. His record bears neither the blot of timidity nor the blur of duty ill-discharged. Through six long, weary, dreary years of wasting war he held the helm of our most loyal of loyal States, and with courage, cheer and eloquence incited her sons to perform nobly their part in the grand work of maintaining the Government of their fathers—sustaining the flag born out of their independence, baptized in their blood. In the Executive Chamber, arranging with a master-hand the dull affairs of State, marshaling and organizing troops for immediate action and reserve; at the side of the Chief Executive of the nation, as counsellor and adviser, with words to enliven and bright hope to cheer and urge to continued and vigorous action; in the camp to gladden the heart of the soldier, and with golden oratory born from burning patriotism, to spur him on to fresh deeds of valor and action; in the hospital at the side of the sick, wounded and dying, whispering consolation, comforting, relieving and kneeling to catch the last words of love, the last message of the heart of the expiring hero to those whose dear forms crowded into his waning memory; as the friend, guardian and protector of the orphans of the nation's defenders, the founder of the benevolent schools for their care and tuition; in these and all his relations to the general Government and the people ANDREW G. CURTIN developed the true characteristics of the statesman, patriot, adviser, comforter, philanthropist and christian. Instinctively the people gathered about him, trusted in his executive ability, relied on his integrity and worshipped him as near as man can be worshipped by confiding fellow beings. When the war terminated and the hand of history marked closed the dark chapter of rebellion and paused while golden peace should gild the land, the name and fame of GOV. CURTIN was not forgotten. Debarred by constitutional provision the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth could not again select him to preside over the State, but followed him with their love, admiration and gratitude as he retired to private life with the consciousness of having performed his whole duty, and content to rest upon his important share of the common triumph secured by the American people over a wickedly prolonged rebellion.

After speaking out for GRANT, whose bright deeds on the field have embalmed him in the hearts of his countrymen, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in selecting ANDREW G. CURTIN, have chosen a name worthy to be enrolled alongside that of the brave hero of the war, and the sister States of the Union are invited to fall into line and lend support and secure his nomination for the Vice Presidency. With GRANT and CURTIN at the mast-head, the Keystone State cannot fail to roll up an overwhelming majority for Union Republican principles.

We are pleased with the action of the Convention. Should its recommendation be favorably acted upon at the National meeting in Chicago, victory will perch on our banner in October and November next so sure as there is a sun in heaven or an earth beneath that sun.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election in this State on Tuesday was for a Governor, five Councilors, twelve Senators and over three hundred Representatives, with a Railroad Commissioner and numerous county and town officers. National politics have entirely controlled the contest, and the result, upon a vote larger than ever before given in the State, is eminently satisfactory. Upon a vote of 71,591 in 1860, the Republican majority was 4,483; upon a vote of 68,346, in 1864, the majority was 5,666. The vote of 1860 was the largest ever cast in the State before this week. The indications now are that the total vote of last Tuesday reaches at least 75,000, and upon this vote the Republicans give HARRIMAN at least 3,000 majority, elect four of the five Councillors, and have some seventy majority in the other branch of the Legislature.

The impeachment has been made the great issue in the canvass, and the popular interest in that question, not less than the extraordinary efforts of politicians, have probably brought out within a very few hundreds of every legal vote in the State. In no New England State does partizan feeling run higher than in New Hampshire, and in none is there a more intelligent population. The result is, therefore, a glorious triumph for the Republican interpretation of Constitutional and Popular Rights.

Dispatches indicating a Waterloo defeat for the friends of "my policy" in New Hampshire were received at Washington on the afternoon of the election day, and were immediately communicated to the President, who was then holding a Cabinet meeting. It is reported, no doubt with truth, that the "humble individual" and his advisers were stunned as by a thunderbolt, and the meeting immediately broke up. Let them heed the omen!

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION was held yesterday at Philadelphia and was largely attended. Full reports of the proceedings will be found in our telegraph columns. The Convention instructed the State delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, to support GRANT for President and CURTIN for Vice President. The renomination of Messrs. HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL for Auditor General and Surveyor General, was a well deserved compliment paid officers of the commonwealth who have faithfully served the people in their respective positions. With such leaders success at the ballot box in October is a certain and foregone conclusion. The Convention was harmonious and much unanimity of feeling and sentiment prevailed.

MR. GROW and GOV. GEARY yesterday withdrew their names from the canvass for the Vice Presidential recommendation of the State Republican Convention, thus leaving the field clear to Mr. CURTIN. This course was very honorable and praiseworthy in those gentlemen, as both would have developed considerable strength had they remained in the contest. They preferred that harmony and unanimity of action should prevail in the ranks of the party rather than receive personal honor or advancement. Their care for the best interests of the party will be accepted as new evidence of their integrity and worth, and will be gratefully remembered, when the proper opportunity is afforded, by the loyal masses of the Commonwealth.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 11. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

FINANCES AND PLATFORMS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quite unjustly stigmatizes as "partial repudiation" the resolutions of the Ohio Republicans, in favor of redeeming the Five-Twenty bonds in that currency which may be a legal-tender at the time of the redemption. The *Ledger* seems oblivious of the decided and significant recognition, by the Convention at Columbus, of the inviolability of Contracts. The resolutions propose to violate no law, to withdraw from no stipulations which legally underlie any public engagements, and to keep to the minutest particular that faith which courts of law can enforce against both parties to the national contracts. Our Western friends are dealing with a question of public policy and expediency upon a clearly admitted state of facts. They see that the taxpayers are not likely to submit to any burthens other than may be absolutely required to discharge the public engagements, as any court of law would construe them. They will pay what they have absolutely agreed to pay—no more by implication, and no less by repudiation.

The *Ledger* is even more unjust to the Republicans of Ohio and Indiana when, in this regard, it classifies them with the Pennsylvania Democracy, and holds them equally deserving of the same sweeping censure as "partial repudiators." The late Convention at Harrisburg was not in favor of "partial repudiation;" instead of this it declared boldly for absolute repudiation, pure and unadulterated. Their resolution denouncing the exemption of *any* bonds of the government from their equal proportion of taxation means naked repudiation and nothing else, for it directly, and in terms so plain that even the *Ledger* will not deny their force, demands that the express contracts by which the mass of our funded debt was made exempt from all taxation whatever shall be nullified and disregarded. If that be not repudiation, what is it? It is simply robbery, for it takes from the public creditor money which, by law and by contract, is entirely his own, and which we have expressly agreed never to ask him for. Here is the resolution as the Democracy adopted it, and if it contains any proposition to exclude the existing bonds from the equal taxation they ask for, we fail to see it.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds from taxation is unjust and inequitable.

The Republicans of Ohio and Indiana neither adopt this dishonest position nor do they give to it the least countenance. On the contrary, they have protested against any such imputation in the most positive language, declaring for the faithful execution of every contract in words as clear as the English language affords. They not only do this in the resolutions directly relating to the subject, but in all their resolutions taken as a whole, the sharpest pettifogging caviller cannot find a word or a phrase that even squints towards repudiation, "partial" or absolute. Ohio and Indiana Republicans have none of the smell of repudiation on their garments; they have never suffered themselves to be scorched by its destructive fire. Under Republican management the finances of those States have been rescued from the embarrassments and discredit into which Democracy had once plunged them, and their State securities are sought for at full rates on every Exchange in this country and Europe. Unfortunately, there are other States of which we cannot say the same.

Our friends in Ohio and Indiana look upon this question of bond-redemption in two aspects, the one merely political and the other upon its merits. A word or two upon these points, and, first, we will consider the latter. The Five-Twenty bonds are so entitled because they are, by the laws authorizing their issue, made redeemable, at the option of the Treasury, at any time not less than five years nor over twenty years from their date. The first issue, of February, 1862, of $500,000,000 could be redeemed now, at the pleasure of the Government. Why is it not done? Because the Nation is not yet prepared for paying so much of its debt. It has neither coin nor paper in its Treasury to meet such an amount of obligations. If specie payments had now been resumed and we had that amount of coin in hand, it would be our duty and our policy to pay it off at once and stop the outgo for interest. If we had Legal Tender notes in the Treasury issued, in amount equal to these $514,000,000 of maturing obligations, the Democracy would re-issue the notes and take up the bonds. They go still further and, since we have not the notes on hand, they want the printing presses started, making that additional amount of paper to be immediately flooded upon the country. The Republicans propose no such thing, for they sensibly hold that such an inflation of the currency, and that too only with another form of paper representing the public debt, would prove ultimately disastrous to the business of the country, without a dollar of its debt being actually paid. The thirty millions per year interest to be thus saved would be very far from compensating the people for the wide spread mischief which such an inflation would result in.

This, therefore, is the whole question in a nutshell. Shall we immediately inflate the currency of the country, now standing at about $660,000,000, by the further addition of $514,000,000 for the "redemption" of bonds to that amount? Or shall we avail ourselves of the fifteen years of grace yet remaining, and, from time to time, as we have the available legal tenders in the Treasury, without needing to create another dollar of paper debt, apply our surplus non-interest bearing notes to the purchase and withdrawal of bonds bearing coin interest? This last is the doctrine of the Western Republicans, and differs from the Democratic theory in that it would do no injury to the interests of business, would not derange suddenly and disastrously our finances and commerce, would inevitably insure a steady appreciation of the public credit, and would give to the country what it most needs—a wise and settled policy, with ample time for its vindication.

It is to be remembered that while the bonds are not absolutely payable for many years to come, the legal tender notes are redeemable in gold the very day that the Treasury shall resume specie payments. Every sensible man believes that we can resume coin payments, for all public and private engagements, before fifteen years more have passed, unless we unwisely and extravagantly increase the amount of debts we shall then be liable to meet. Take all the time we are entitled to, give the country a chance to grow rich again, apply our yearly savings to that exchange which would relieve us from paying interest, but do not swamp all credit by deluging the land with nearly twice as much of that kind of paper, which, being instantly redeemable in coin on the day of resumption, would in effect postpone resumption to the second or third generation. We can easier take care of $600,000,000, gradually but surely reduced as we propose, than of the $1,100,000,000 which Messrs. PENDLETON & Company would throw upon the Treasury and the people.

Considering the question on its merits then, we cannot but admit that, in law and fact, the holder of Five-Twenties must accept the legal tender notes if offered them. The relative value of the note to his bond is very nearly the same to-day as in 1862, and he can have no complaint on that score. The first issues of Five-Twenties, $500,000,000, and of legal tenders, $150,000,000, were authorized by laws bearing the same date, February 25, 1862, and the purchasers of the one could not be ignorant of the forced and general value given to the other. It is wisely our duty to apply our savings from year to that redemption. We can thus cut off the interest, without increasing the debt and without inflating the currency ruinously to all interests and without creating any new difficulties in the way of an early resumption. If, instead of thus exchanging his bond, for non-interest bearing paper, the creditor prefers to accept another bond at a lower rate of interest, upon terms explicitly fixed and carefully guarded as to interest and principal, the saving to the Treasury would be equal to the amount which the Democracy propose to force from the creditor by an illegal taxation. This proposition of Senator SHERMAN should be seriously considered, before it is rejected. The propriety, the duty of making all future issues of bonds liable to taxation as other property will be disputed by none.

As a political question, the western Republicans hold that they are not responsible for its "premature introduction" as charged by the New York *Times*. They recognize it as a living and pressing topic, of immediate and popular interest. They have taken it up, they accept its small modicum of meritorious truth, denounce its fallacies, reject its dangerous features and propose to control it in the interests of the Treasury, the public creditors and the people. They do not intend to be misunderstood before the people upon questions which can be so easily mystified by demagogues, and which, if not fully explained and appreciated, might result in a great deal of mischief. They propose that in due time Congress shall inaugurate, touching these and all other pending questions of finance, currency and taxation, a just and complete system of measures having due regard to the lawful claims of the public creditor, the requirements of business and the interests of the Treasury. And they advocate nothing more.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The positive refusal of England to submit to arbitration the two points which are essential to establish her non-liability to this country for the claims growing out of the depredations of the Alabama, has rendered farther negotiation futile as between the diplomatists of the two countries, and the international consideration of the question has apparently ceased. But this unsettled posture of an affair which is immediately and remotely filled with the gravest consequences to the two nations, is not only most unsatisfactory to the United States, but is far from being unanimously accepted as just or final in England.

The English side of the question may be stated thus:

1. She claims the absolute right as a neutral to concede belligerent privileges to other nations at war.

2 As a neutral power she maintains her neutrality by her municipal legislation to that end.

3. The sufficiency of that legislation to secure the end of neutrality is a matter entirely within her own discretion.

4. No other power is entitled to question her remissness, in point of fact, in enforcing her neutrality laws within the British Empire.

—And these positions she has held it inconsistent with her national honor and sovereign independence to permit to be called in question by other powers, or to submit them to arbitration.

On the part of the United States this ground is taken:

1. The right of England to concede the privileges of belligerency is admitted as a naked right, but the exercise of that right in the case of the Confederate States was a hasty and unfriendly act.

2. As a neutral power, recognizing belligerent parties, she was responsible for making that neutrality effectual and complete, by enacting and enforcing the proper legislation.

3. If the English legislation to that end already existing was imperfect, it was her bounden duty to amend and perfect it, in order to escape all just responsibility.

4. In point of fact, England was at fault; first, in the imperfection of her municipal legislation to that end; and, second, through her remissness and inefficiency in executing these laws, such as they were.

With these claims on either side, a reference of the dispute to arbitration, or to a mixed commission was impracticable. But the only really substantial conflict of opinion is that touching the right of a power to concede belligerent rights to others. We do not understand LORD STANLEY as now yielding this, nor should we ask it. The position of England in that respect is tenable; it is warranted by international law, and, in fact, this is admitted, substantially by our own diplomatists and writers. We shall suffer, therefore, by relying upon a position which is incapable of defence and should, at once, therefore, surrender that ground. The only serious difficulty in the way of settlement would thus be removed. Arbiters, or a mixed commission, should be fully empowered by both parties—

First—To recognize the absolute right of any power to concede belligerent privileges to others, according to its own supreme discretion.

Second—To declare that this concession must be accompanied by an absolute neutrality in point of fact, as between the powers belligerent.

Third—To inquire whether this neutrality has been maintained by sufficient municipal legislation, enforced with vigor and good faith; and

Fourth—To investigate and determine all just claims for damages resulting from the failure of the neutral power to maintain its neutrality.

The arbiters are not justified in taking into account any mere unfriendliness, rivalries or jealousies between the powers at issue, but should be properly confined to the consideration of the international law and its application to the given state of facts.

The facts of the Alabama controversy so-called were fully stated by Mr. LEFEVRE in the English Commons on Saturday. And he unqualifiedly accepts the American view of the law of nations touching neutrality. It is further and very significantly stated that England, recognizing the insufficiency of her own municipal legislation, instead of amending and perfecting the inadequate law, overstepped it at last, after the Alabama and other privateers had been permitted to leave her ports, and enforced a tardy neutrality by official acts wholly unsupported by the existing legislation, thus admitting her obligations as a neutral and the insufficiency of such legislation as she had provided. Mr. J. S. MILL admits the international law to be as claimed by the United States, and that, upon the question of fact, whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as that of the Alabama, does not hesitate to declare that reparation is due to the United States. The Ministry and its supporters had nothing to say in reply except to defend the right of conceding belligerent privileges (which as a simple right is not seriously denied by the United States,) to express continued doubts as to any reparation being due, to insist that although negotiation had ceased, yet the question was still open, and to reiterate the belief that it might yet be peacefully and satisfactorily adjusted.

The London press considers the question as now rapidly advancing to an adjustment upon the American basis; which is evidently establishing itself as legal and sound. At Washington, also, the effect of the debate in the House of Commons has been to inspire in diplomatic and Congressional circles great confidence in the new policy with which Mr. D'ISRAELI seems disposed to signalize his advent to power. It needs only that the American Government should meet this new and amicable phase of the question in a corresponding spirit, to ensure a result acceptable to the two great nations.

THE DUTY OF A PRESIDENT.

ROBERT J. WALKER, of whose Democracy there can be no possible doubt, in his great argument in the Mississippi case, held the following language in regard to the President's duty to execute all the laws of Congress, without reference to their constitutionality:

"And here let me say a word in vindication of the President, who has been greatly censured, especially by a large portion of the Secession press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill is presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives his approval. He is then co-operating with the legislative department of the government. If he declines to sign it, and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the President; and it necessarily follows that, under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possesses no judicial power; nor does Congress. If Congress were to attempt to convert itself into a judicial body, and the two Houses should go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, their resolution on that subject would be a mere nullity, because they possess legislative power, and not executive or judicial power. So the President had no right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress after it had become a law, that being a judicial question. If this were not so it would be the right, and therefore the duty, of every successive President, from the time he was inaugurated, to take up the hundreds of volumes containing all the acts of Congress, and inquire judicially which of them were constitutional and which not, and carry into execution those which he believed to be constitutional and refuse to execute those which he believed to be unconstitutional. To say the President would be usurping the judicial function and overthrowing the distinction created by the Constitution between the co-ordinate departments of the Government if he were to attempt to exercise such a power as that. His duty is no discretion in the matter of the act; and that important fact goes to the very gist of the matter. When an application is made for a mandamus to compel the performance of an act, or an injunction to restrain the execution of an illegal act, it depends upon whether the executive officers have a discretion in either case to do the act, or refuse the right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion, and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act, the remedy is by mandamus to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then, where the party applies for an injunction, the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitutional one. In this case the President has no discretion except to execute the law; the subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion, except to carry his orders into effect; and there is no discretion in such a case between an executive and a ministerial duty."

THE HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE recommends the admission of Alabama as soon as her Legislature shall have adopted the XIVth Amendatory Article. The report ascribes the failure of Alabama to adopt a Constitution to the prevalence of an unusually severe storm which detained voters from the polls, and to the frauds and intimidation by which the opposition also succeeded in diminishing the vote in its favor. They say that if every registered vote had been polled, there would still have been a large majority for the Constitution, while the "unfortunate" provision which required a majority of the registration would also have been satisfied. The Committee refer to the fact that, in response to the wishes of friends of the Union in that State, the House passed a bill repealing the requirement as to a majority of the registration, but the Senate "unaccountably" suffered this bill to sleep upon its files for two months, taking it up and passing it only after the mischief had been done. This tardy recognition of its principle, the Committee regards as sufficient for the present case.

The House will no doubt act in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, but it is quite safe to predict that the Senate, which delayed action for so long a period when action was not only justifiable but necessary, will find reasons now, if it had no valid ones before, for subjecting the House bill for admission to a similar fate, at least until impeachment is disposed of.

THE New York Democratic Convention was held yesterday at Albany. Its members without any ceremony threw overboard Mr. Pendleton and declared Mr. Seymour their choice for the Presidency. Nor was that the strangest proceeding. The seductive greenback policy which has already entered so largely into the advance campaign of the Democracy was repudiated in a set speech by Mr. Seymour, made after his recommendation for the Presidency, and the platform adopted for the Empire State ingeniously ignores the fact that any financial question will enter the forthcoming Presidential canvass. We have already predicted as much. The Democracy thrust for notion a question on the people which tickles the Western masses as well as the middle and poorer classes in all sections of the country, but proves obnoxious to the wealthy schemers who manipulate at pleasure the machinery of that organization. In taking no action on the bond question the New York Convention displayed a lack of moral courage, fearing to meet a live issue with honesty and frankness, preferring to ignore it entirely rather than lose the prestige it has already obtained with the masses of the party in the West. Thus it seems that with the Democracy palatable and digestible political food in some quarters is poisonous and unpalatable in others.

THE HOUSE, on Monday, sent to the Ways and Means Committee the resolution of Mr. BUAR favoring the substitution of greenbacks for bonds. A motion to kill it, by laying it on the table, was lost by a vote of sixty-five to fifty-six. This disposal of the question for the present shows that the House intends to give the proposition a fair consideration, with a decision upon its merits. The Committees' report will be looked for with interest.

THE UNION watchfires in Kentucky are burning up brightly again. There are cheering signs of a general reaction throughout the State, and, under the lead of BAKER, the gallant Republican nominee for Governor, of Col. JACKSON, of Gen. HOBSON and of Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, of Maysville, who has left the Conservatives in disgust, the cause of the Union and of Republicanism will not only deserve but will yet win success.

THE House having almost unanimously passed the bill, from the Ways and Means Committee, relieving from internal tax all manufactures except tobacco, oil, gas, liquors and wines, refusing at the instance of the Committee, to entertain a proposition for the reduction of the whisky tax to fifty cents, the suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee in favor of that reduction is not likely to be adopted. It is safe to presume that the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, favoring the continuance of the two dollars tax, with the adoption of more stringent measures for its collection, will prove to be the sense of the House. And it is generally understood at Washington that the most efficient and formidable obstacle in the way of a faithful and honest administration of this part of our revenue system is now in a fair way for removal. An honest interpretion of the laws, and their harmonious execution by the Federal authorities acting as a unit once more, will have the effect to shell out the whisky "rings" and all other corrupt and illegal combinations from their present bomb-proof of high official protection.

MR. JOHNSON has taken his "led captain," Thomas, to quarters in the White House, as Secretary of War *ad interim*. He proposes to set up a rival War Office of his own, keeping it under his own eye and requiring all papers from Gen. Grant to be forwarded to him direct. He will go a step farther in a day or two, it is said, and issue orders through Thomas as Secretary *de facto*. The malicious intent will be to "corner" Grant in a disobedience of such orders. He will probably be gratified in that respect, for the General will follow the example of Mr. McCulloch, who honors Mr. Stanton's requisitions while Thomas cannot get a dollar from the Treasury. Mr. Johnson's play is rapidly descending from genteel comedy to a miserable farce, and his advisers should recommend him to abandon it for some new sensation.

THE Louisville *Courier* says that "the action of the Kentucky Legislature on all questions involving Federal politics has been characterized by remarkable prudence and caution." The Democratic journals of the same State, which first welcomed impeachment with terrible menaces, but have since subsided into the mildest-mannered criticisms upon constitutional points, have evidently learned to profit by the Legislative example.

A WASHINGTON correspondent for a leading *Democratic* journal (the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,) telegraphs that the President will certainly be disposed; that JOHNSON and his friends seek to procrastinate the trial, but they will be checkmated, and that the extremists will perpetuate their power indefinitely. Could Democracy be pleased with the prospect?

MR. JOHNSON'S confidential friend, Mr. Jerry Black, did not suit him for one of his counsel in the impeachment trial. As Attorney General, in 1860, Mr. Black advised the Old Public Functionary that "he could not break the laws himself" to accomplish any purpose, no matter how legal. Evidently, the ex Attorney General don't fill the bill for the President just now.

A LEADING Democrat in the Ohio Legislature is said to have declared in a debate on Saturday last, that he "*would rather trust the Democracy in political matters than God Almighty.*" Would it be unjust to intimate that this frank avowal no more than expresses the long-cherished principle of many of the leaders of that party?

IT is claimed for Gen. BUTLER that his speech in Cincinnati October 6th, 1866, was "the first public advocacy of impeachment anywhere in the United States." This is erroneous: impeachment was suggested in this journal on the 20th of August preceding.

WILL some Democratic journal tell us whether an individual Judge of the United States Supreme Court may refuse obedience to a law which he thinks, and, as one of a full Court, may thereafter decide to be, unconstitutional?

THE new Senator from Maryland, Mr. VICKERS, was arrested for disloyal acts by Gen. SCHENCK, while in command at Baltimore during the war, and interesting testimony on that point is to be laid before the Judiciary Committee.

A NEW ORLEANS Justice of the Peace, one of Gen. HANCOCK's appointees, was arrested for perjury last week, having taken the iron clad oath in the face, it is said, of a well-known record of hostility to the Federal Government.

BEN WADE in the White House would hold that the only policy of the nation belongs to the law-making power.

STATE NEWS.

—A new railroad is about to be commenced in the eastern part of the State. It is to begin at the Peachblossom Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and runs through the Delta, Gatchiville, Dallastown, Small's Mills and a number of other small places to York, where it will join the Northern Central. It will run through the finest limestone region in the State, and passes close by nearly a dozen large grist and saw mills, besides throwing open a large and productive region with fine farms and good water powers. An energetic pushing forward of the new project is desirable in the extreme.

—There were one hundred loaves of bread distributed among the poor in front of the Court House, Williamsport, at twelve o'clock on Friday, and such a distribution will be given every day at that time. Quite a number of women and children received temporary aid. This is a practical way of doing good.

—A gorge in the Conemaugh has flooded the low portions of Johnstown. Several other gorges exist farther up the stream, and fears are entertained of their breaking before the lower one does, in which case the destruction and damage to be anticipated is frightful. As yet no lives have been lost.

—The two furnaces of the Westerman Iron Company, at Sharon, turned out during the four weeks commencing January 12th and closing February 8th, 1,681 tons, and 900 tons of pig iron, being an average yield per day of a little over thirty tons each.

—A two story frame house in Dodgetown was burned last week. The fire originated from the bursting of a kettle of boiling lard in which crullers were being fried. Beware of crullers!

—A soldier was cleaning his rifle the other day at the Carlisle Barracks, when it went off. One side of his moustache was shot off but no harm was done.

—Scarlet fever is raging among the pupils of the Soldiers Orphans Home at Quakerville.

—York has four building associations all of which are popular and prosperous.

—A nail factory is to be established shortly, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland.

—A young man was recently hung in Schleswig Holstein, for murdering his father, mother, four brothers, a sister and a servant girl. Quite enough, it would seem, to hang any man for, but he was not satisfied and wanted to kill some more; his wishes were, however, not fulfilled.

A WINTER NOONLIGHT.

BY WHITTIER.

The moon above the Eastern wood
Shone at its full; the hill-range stood
Transfigured in the silver flood,
Its every tree-top glistening bright
And sparkling with its coat of light.
Dead white, save where some sharp ravine
Took shadow, or the somber green
Of hemlocks turned to pitchy black
Against the whiteness at their back.
For such a world and such a night!
Most fitting that unwarning light,
Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.

HAPPINESS.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Wing-footed! thou abid'st with him
That asks it not; but he who hath
Watched o'er the waves thy fading path
Will never more on ocean's rim
At sunset or eve, behold returning
The high-heaped canvas shoreward yearning;
Thou only teachest us the core
And inmost meaning of No More,
Thou, who first showest us thy face
Turned o'er the shoulder! Parting grace,
And whose sad footprints we can trace
Away from every mortal door!

EPHEMERIS.

—Rossini is unwell.

—Victor Hugo is going to Scotland.

—Wehli, the pianist, is in London.

—Sixty thousand Chinamen live in California.

—Lord Russell is writing a History of Diplomacy.

—A new book of A. Ward's is to be published soon.

—Six Democrats in Terre Haute want to go to Congress.

—Bothwell is the name of Swinburne's new poem.

—Lord Derby is better and his valet has cut his own throat.

—Lotta is to play Pocahontas in Brooklyn next week.

—The Newark steam man is now on exhibition in New York.

—The Artemus Ward monument is to be placed in Central Park.

—Tulips are the fashionable flowers for spring millinery this year.

—There are five hundred young Americans at school in Germany.

—Newark (N. J.) is looking for an early spring, but has not found it as yet.

—Seven thousand Dutchmen, properly called Hollanders, reside in New York.

—Beecher's Norwood is to be published by Scribner, in book form, on the 14th inst.

—Cablegrams is the new word used by the New York *Mail* to head its foreign dispatches.

—John E. Ward, our late Minister to Chins, is residing at present at Charleston, S. C.

—Buffalo has a husband who gets drunk and beats his family, and is only thirteen years of age.

—Mr. Gladstone gave a penny reading from Sir Walter Scott's works in Scotland on the 3d inst.

—Miss Nettie Sterling, the contralto singer, has gone to Cologne to try and perfect her musical education.

—Nine Parisian actresses are worth $2,000,000. The richest of the nine has a half a million; the poorest has $150,000.

—Barnum's lightning calculator has invented a new air ship which wronants say is the thing they have been waiting for.

—Nasby, Billings, and the Fat Contributor Bret Harte, and Mark Twain all want monuments in the Central Park.

—The second of April is to be a day of fasting in Massachusetts. It generally is here too for those who move on the first.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* cost its owners $150,000 before it began to pay expenses, and now it has a circulation of but 7,000.

—All Saints Church in Milwaukee has a new bell weighing one thousand pounds. It is said to be the largest in the city.

—Schuyler Colfax's mother presides at his house in Washington. She is said to be as proud of her son as is Gen. Grant's father of his.

—Four feet of snow on the banks, and fifteen inches of ice on the river, is the present state of things at the headwaters of the Delaware.

—Brick Pomeroy says he despises Andrew Johnson, and always did. Surely there must be some good in Andrew yet, else why should B. P. do thus?

—California has six thousand Russians included in its polyglot population. These six thousand are to have a newspaper entirely Sclavic for their own use.

—A four thousand pound lump of zinc was discovered a few feet below the surface by an Arkansas company engaged in sinking a shaft for mining purposes.

—On Saturday Louisville had a horrible murder. A man shot and killed his wife and then attempted to do the same thing to himself, but was unsuccessful.

—The Philadelphia *Age* is to have one of the finest printing houses in the country. A new building on Seventh street has been purchased for the purpose.

—On Saturday evening a man in Chicago attempted to kill his wife with a bar of iron. He only succeeded in placing her in a "very critical condition."

—An Evangelical preacher in Worcester, England, said recently that he did not know whether he had ever been baptized or not, and he was sure he did not care.

—Some wonder has been expressed at the non appearance, in the will of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, of the name of his niece who kept house for him in Washington.

—From six to seven feet of snow is the average at Plymouth, (Mass). If the Pilgrim Fathers had landed in weather like this they would not have found a rock to stand on.

—Theodore Tilton thinks clergymen should have to write their sermons on stamped paper. Theodore favors extemporaneous preaching, and he consequently resorts to this unfair way of forwarding his views.

—Abbott, so notorious for magnifying the virtues and drowning the vices of the personages whom he biographizes, is engaged on a "Life of Christ. As it is impossible for him to resort to his usual style something peculiar may be looked for.

—Wendell Phillips is speaking on "The Times" in the Western cities. As he is entirely disconnected with the present or past times, and as historians are generally supposed to form more unbiased opinions when they write many years after the occurrence of the events they describe, we may charitably suppose that the great philosopher of th future will speak well.

—Thiers, the French historian, orator and statesman, and one who will take a very prominent position in the history of the middle portion of the nineteenth century, is thus described: "He is a little man, with a round head covered with silvery hair. He has bright black eyes and quick nervous movements." Nearly all of the particularly prominent Frenchmen during the last one hundred years have been little men.

—The *Northern Monthly*, which we have already spoken of as, in our opinion, the best of the monthlies, has been sent to us. Every number contains at least one article which it really does one good to read; and the March number bristles with them. "A farewell of the fig leaves" is an article which is so apt, well written and stinging, that it ought to and will create a profound sensation. And there are other articles in the same number which are as much above the ordinary magazine essays as it is. We sincerely hope that this new magazine, which displays more ability than even its foreign rivals, will never be allowed to expire for want of patronage.

PERSONAL.

—Frederick Seward was in New York on Monday.

—Mrs. H. B. Stowe is stirring up the colored people in Richmond, Va.

—One hundred dollars a verse or five pounds per line is Tennyson's pay.

—Alexander H. Stephens is residing in Boston. Queer place for him to go to we think.

—E. L. Davenport is going to act in England; he is going by way of California and Australia.

—The greatest mathematician in Europe is said to be the Italian Prime Minister Gen. Menabrea.

—Philadelphia physicianesses are well paid. One returns an income, derived from her practice of $10,000.

—Rev. Morley Punshon is going to move to America from England in order to be able to marry his deceased wife's sister.

—Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, one of the pioneers of Missouri, died at his residence at Independence, on Sunday, aged sixty-nine years.

—Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, requests his friends not to present his name as a candidate for the Presidency. The Senator probably likes to waste his breath.

—Edwin Booth, having long been troubled by importunities to go abroad to play, seems at least to have succumbed. He will begin by playing next month in New Jersey.

—Washington is very gay with amusements. Ole Ball is there, La Grange and Brignoli are there, and so is Blind Tom, Belle Boyd too, and all of the politico-Congressional notables.

—The King of the Belgians has sent a handsome gold watch to the burgomaster of Zole, because he is hale and hearty in the possession of all his faculties and one hundred and two years old.

—Mrs. Senator Sprague thinks Andy is an ill-used man, and tells her father, the Chief Justice, and her husband, the Senator, that he has only stuck up for his rights and that they should aid him.

—Plon-Plon wants his cousin to go to war. Nothing but a good sound *successful* war will restore the popularity of the Napoleonic dynasty, says this disagreeably plain spoken cousin of the *Emperor's*.

—Carlotta is not as crazy as she was; not half. She wrote a letter to ask the Pope to pray for the soul of the ex-Emperor, and her note paper had as dees a black border to it as any note paper could have.

—Charles Dickens, whose greatest merit undoubtedly is the fact that Thackeray praised him, is getting bags ready in which to carry back to England his 30,000 pounds sterling in gold, which Americans have paid for looking at him.

—E. C. Markley, of the well known Philadelphia printing house of Crissy & Markley, died a week ago in Florida, where he had gone in search of health. Not a year ago died Mr. Crissy of the same firm, and the oldest printer in Philadelphia.

—Mr. Gladstone has abandoned the doctrines of Free Trade, and a popular movement is going on in England against it. It is stated that 15,000 tailors alone have been reduced to penury by the want of sufficient protection. If this is so in England what may we not anticipate from it here?

SOUTHERN DOINGS.

—A religious revival has been going on in the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ky.

—Bowling Green is to have water works and advertises for contractors to construct them.

—140,000 hogsheads is the estimated tobacco crop this year, says the Louisville *Democrat*.

—A Richmond paper thinks that the grape and wine production is soon to become a leading Virginia interest.

—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, is styled "Paw Paw Tom." Perhaps he is considered as the father of the State or something.

—Arkansas justice is swift and strong. Three men were recently followed, overtaken at Gaines' Landing, shot and killed for stealing corn.

—Montgomery City (Mo.) had a severe rain and hail storm on the 1st inst. This is the first rain that has fallen on that place since the 4th of July, 1867.

—Carroll county, Kentucky, has a fox hound which wears the champion silver collar, and its owner has challenged all other hounds to contest its right to do so.

—The Black Crook at Atlanta cost the people of Richmond county (Ga.) $10,000. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* calls it the "great immoral exhibition."

—A St. Louisan has invented a new flying machine which he is going to test himself, by tying it on and then jumping from a balloon two thousand feet in the air.

—An Alabama newspaper publishes the names of ten white men, said to be all who voted in Perry county at the late election. Of these it accuses eight of being candidates.

—Four hundred and sixty acres of good timbered land in Mississippi within three miles of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad were sold at sheriff's sale recently for ninety-one dollars.

—One hundred Germans have settled in South Carolina, twenty miles from Columbia. They are working so very quietly and energetically that the people in the neighborhood think of driving them away.

—The Kentucky farmers are hopeful again. They say that the wheat, rye and barley, although injured, are not completely killed off, and a pretty good crop may still be looked for.

—Justice though tardy is sure, and strikes men even in the third and fourth generations. The family of the great originator of our national troubles, John C. Calhoun, is reduced to penury. He is dead but he suffers in his children.

—Two men, named Hunt and Evans, indulged in a little difficulty in Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday. Evans shot Hunt in the mouth, depriving him of his teeth, his pallet and of the lower part of the back of his head. It is thought that he must die of his wound.

—A lot of little boys in Lebanon, Ky., started to roll a large log down hill, for the fun of the thing. One of the children, named Mattingly, got in front of the log just as it got started and he was rolled out flat and injured so badly that he died a couple of days afterwards.

—A Mr. Bradshaw who lives in the southern part of Missouri, set fire to the prairie grass to burn it from about his stables in order to protect them from prairie fires. After having, as he supposed, secured his property he went shooting. On his return he found his stables, barns and houses all destroyed by the fire which he himself had kindled.

—The Ruklux Klan move about p

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
J. F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

THE TRIAL COMMENCED.

Before the Senate yesterday, the day appointed, appeared ANDREW JOHNSON, in response to its summons, not in person but by counsel, as the law permits. Being thus in Court, his counsel asked for a continuance for forty days, to enable him to prepare his answer to the Articles, and his motion was argued in his behalf, by Mr. STANBERY with much heat and in language which, if it had been expressly chosen to inflame the passions of excited partizans, could not have been more fit for that end than it really was. It was also sustained by Judge NELSON, another of the President's counsel, with equal ability and greater dignity. The Managers replied to these arguments, one of them, Gen. BUTLER, rebuking the temper of Mr. STANBERY appropriately and justly. The Court, after a retirement for consultation, overruled the application for forty days' delay, and ordered that Mr. JOHNSON file his answer by the 23d instant, that the Managers have three days for filing their replication, and that the trial should then proceed, *unless good cause were shown for a further delay.* An application from the Managers that the trial should commence with the filing of the replication and without the last stated qualification, was overruled, twenty-six to twenty-five, and the order for proceeding after the replication shall be filed, qualified as above, was adopted by a vote of forty to ten.

So Mr. JOHNSON'S answer in due form to the articles will be presented March 23d; the Managers will formally reply on or before the 26th, and the trial will then proceed in its regular course, unless good reasons are presented for further postponing it.

We have no desire to comment upon the proceedings of any court of law, in a case which is still pending, to give thereby to the friends of the accused party even a colorable pretext to cry out against what they have already stigmatized as appealing to political prejudices or the popular indignation. But, since they have themselves striven, and are still industriously aiming, to misrepresent and embarrass Congress in the faithful performance of its duties, carrying this impeachment before the Nation (vide New Hampshire) as a political issue, we feel bound to declare that in the judgment of every loyal and candid citizen, the time allowed to ANDREW JOHNSON, added to what he has already had, is ample for all his proper requirements. The Senate, as well as the people, understands that his line of defense is already settled and that the evidence on either side is equally accessible. No injustice can be done, but National Justice will be promoted, by bringing this great affair to an early decision.

THE Democracy were everywhere jubilant last year over what they facetiously styled "the re-action" against Republican principles and "Radical misrule." Because the unimportant elections of 1867 in many States were suffered to go, in some cases by default and in others by diversion upon side issues, to the advantage of the Democracy, our opponents indiscreetly concluded that the Republican party was about to give up business, and would certainly fail to contest the great elections of '68. Or, perhaps, they supposed that we should, again this year, amuse ourselves with the "side shows" which received our entire attention last fall. Never did a fatal action make a greater mistake! The great Republican party enters upon this Presidential Campaign, armed at all points, with every man up to the front, and determined to sweep the field by the unity and strength of its organization and the irresistible force of its great living principles. We are neither to be amused by "side shows" nor diverted by false issues. Beginning our work in New Hampshire, where we have centered upon the opposition a blow so deadly that it has already decided the whole campaign, we shall go marching on, turning neither to the right nor left, until in November the just cause of Constitutional and Popular Rights shall be crowned with victory and triumphant.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY, in their recent Convention at Harrisburg, put themselves forward as the Eastern "skirmish line" of the party of repudiation. Of course they expected to get their heads broken in the first of the fray, but it was very unkind, to say the least, in their own brethren of New York, to volunteer so promptly to do the job or to do it so effectually. It must be admitted that Mr. Seymour and his friends have knocked the Democracy of the old Keystone higher than a kite. We recommend the discomfited and demoralized repudiators of Pennsylvania to fall back upon General Pendleton and the main guard as fast as their legs will carry them. Let us further remind them that, by occupying the sensible and practical position in which the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana stand, they would have escaped this humiliating and disastrous stroke from their own indignant party in the Empire State. Even the New York Democracy realizes that "honesty is the best policy," and perhaps by November the party in this State will catch some faint glimmering of the truth of that homely old adage.

THE Mayor of Baltimore vetoed the ordinance authorizing the loan of one million dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Yesterday, with commendable promptness, the Councils of that city passed the ordinance over his head, and it is now a law.

—General Hancock has appointed the 17th and 18th days of April for the election and ratification of the Constitution of Louisiana. The registration is to be revised within five days, commencing fourteen days before the election. The order prescribes the regulations for the government of the election, and prohibits any person who is a candidate for office nearing as Commissioner or Registrar, paragraph fifteen of the order is as follows: "Should Congress enact hereafter that at the approaching election a vote shall also be cast for State and other officers, the same Registrars and Commissioners will act under this order for the election of said officers. In such an event orders will be issued from these headquarters, notifying the qualified voters that such an election is authorized."

—A delegation of Eastern railroad men, including Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Thomas L. Jewett, of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Thomas A. Scott and J. B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, B. E. Smith, President of the Chicago, Columbus and Indianapolis Central, R. W. Thompson, W. K. Edwards, W. R. McKeon, of Indiana, John Schofield, of Illinois, and W. D. Wood, of Pittsburgh, are in St. Louis on business connected with the construction of a new railroad from that city to Indianapolis via Vandalia, Illinois. They will open an office and put into effect vigorous measures for the speedy completion of this route to the East.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

President Appears by Counsel.

Forty Days' Time Asked for Preparation of the Defense.

Debate on the Subject

Court Retires for Consultation.

Motion for Forty Days Overruled.

President to Appear and Answer on March 23d.

To Which Time the Court Adjourned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

By eleven o'clock the Ladies' Gallery, in the Senate, was packed by a brilliant audience. The Senators' seats are arranged as before. In the open space in front of the President's chair are two long tables, each furnished with seven chairs. One of the tables is intended for the Managers, and the other for the counsel. Back of the Senators, and filling the entire lobby, are about two hundred chairs, intended for the accommodation of members of the House, Judiciary and others entitled to be present on the floor. About half-past eleven half of the Senators had ranged themselves in little knots discussing the business of the day. It is noticeable that not a single negro is in the galleries. Everything is conducted with perfect order and decorum. The Chaplain invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon a high and important duty.

After the transaction of some regular business, at one o'clock Mr. Wade vacated the President's chair, and Chief Justice Chase, entering by the rear door, took his place.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made the required proclamation, when

Mr. HOWARD moved that the House of Representatives be notified that the trial was about to commence.

The Journal was then read by the Secretary. The Senate Chamber became very still, and the scene was solemn and impressive. The occupants of the galleries leaning forward to catch every word uttered.

The front doors of the Senate hamber opened and the Board of Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Messrs. Stevens and Butler, slowly entered and took seats around the table to the left of the Chief Justice. Then came the House Representatives, who likewise took seats, in the rear of the Senators.

By direction of the Chief Justice the roll was called, and those Senators absent and in attendance upon the Court were sworn in, including Mr. Vickers, the new Senator from Maryland.

After all the Senators had taken the oath, the Sergeant-at-Arms, by direction, called, in a loud voice, "ANDREW JOHNSON!" "ANDREW JOHNSON!" "ANDREW JOHNSON!" There was no response.

On motion, the President's counsel was then called to appear, and they did so. They were Henry Stanbery, Judge Nelson, of Tennessee, and Judge Curtiss, of Massachusetts. They took seats at the table assigned them.

Mr. STANBERY arose and said that he, by direction of President Johnson, was engaged as counsel. He read a statement of the President, asking that a reasonable time be allowed him to prepare his defense; also papers, signed by the President's counsel, Messrs. Stanbery, Nelson, Curtis, Evarts and J. S. Black, stating that the time asked for, forty days, by the first was absolutely necessary for counsel in order to prepare all the points. The paper referred to the time allowed in the case of the impeachment of Judge Chase. At the conclusion of the reading,

Mr. BINGHAM, of the Board of Managers, arose and said that under the eighth rule adopted, after the accused had answered he could not ask for an extension of time.

Mr. NELSON said if this construction was placed upon the rule, the counsel for the President had been entirely misled.

Mr. WILSON, from the Board of Managers, took the same view as Mr. Bingham.

At the conclusion of the debate which followed, the question was put by the Chief Justice to the Court, whether the President should be allowed the time asked for.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the President be given until April 1st, instead of forty days.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Court retire to consult on the matter. Agreed to.

The Court left the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Chief Justice.

[REGULAR REPORT.]

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

SENATE.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

At one o'clock, the morning hour having expired, Chief Justice Chase took the chair, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation in the usual way.

The Secretary then read the journal of the last meeting of the Court.

A large number of Representatives, headed by the Managers of Impeachment, meanwhile were standing outside of the open door.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, an order was made that the Sergeant-at-Arms notify the House that the Senate is organized as a Court of Impeachment and ready to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson.

Immediately thereafter the Managers and the members of the House took the seats provided for them. Mr. Butler was absent.

The Senators who had not already done so, took the oath.

The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of his service of summons on the President was read, when,

Mr. COUNSEL of Mr. JOHNSON, the Counsel of the President were notified of the commencement of proceedings, and Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson took their seats at the table on the right of the Chief Justice and opposite to the Managers, who were seated on the left. Mr. Butler, the remaining manager, came in, and shortly after another deputation of the House entered, headed by Speaker Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, and ranged themselves behind the bar.

Mr. STANBERY rose, and addressing the Chief Justice, rose answer of the President entering his appearance, and naming as his counsel Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Evarts, and asking, as a reasonable time for the preparation of his defense, the period of forty days, citing various cases in which periods as long, in proportion to the magnitude of the case, had been granted.

Mr. BINGHAM, on behalf of the Managers, contended the eighth rule provided that on the appearance of the President he was required to file his answer, and in case his answer was not filed, the trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty. He claimed, therefore, the trial should proceed forthwith.

Mr. CURTIS, in reply, referred to the cases of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was susceptible of no such construction as that put on it by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. NELSON followed, enlarging on the same views as his colleague.

Mr. BUTLER asked to be heard on behalf of the Managers, and asked why railroad speed should not be used on this trial. He contended that the rules and points of ordinary courts were not applicable to this trial. In ordinary trials no danger resulted from delay. In this case the necessity for prompt action was pressing. The respondent at the bar controlled the power of the nation, and might, in any moment of passion, prejudice, or wrong, use it for the injury or ruin of the country. The business of the War Department would stop until the result of this trial was reached. The pulse of the nation beats in perturbation while the trial goes on. He claimed an early trial should be fixed for the defendant's appearance, and if then he can show that he has not had time to prepare, grant him the indulgence of further time. We, on the part of the House of Representatives, which we are here representing, ask that the rule adopted by the Senate for the government of this case, be enforced. It is for the Senate to say whether the rule shall be sustained as a rule to govern the case, or whether it shall be changed; but standing as a rule at this time, we ask its enforcement.

Mr. STANBERY expressed greater surprise than he had before felt at this claim, urged forward by the Managers, and saying there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentous trial, as if it were a case before a Police Court. He argued from the wording of the other rules that the appearance day was not intended to be the day for answering and trial day. He said two of the President's Counsel were not present; that no opportunity had been offered for the preparation of the defence, or calling of witnesses; and that in the worst days of the "Star Chamber" such an attempt to hurry through a trial had not been made. He spoke very warmly, saying there seemed to have been a trap set for the President and his Counsel. At the conclusion of his remarks,

The CHIEF JUSTICE said the motion would be argued for an hour, in accordance with the rules, when

Mr. BINGHAM rose and said he had been greatly surprised at hearing the hasty words which had been dropped from the lips of his learned friend, Mr. Stanbery, and asserted the only motive of the Managers was to enforce the rule which the Senate had made, and prevent a delusive defense.

The CHIEF JUSTICE was about to put the question on Mr. Stanbery's motion, when

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for the hearing of the President's answer; that within three days thereafter the Managers file the replication, and that on the 6th of April their trial proceed.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, at two o'clock, the Senate retired for consultation.

At 4:10 p. m. the Senators returned to their Chamber, and the Senate re-assembled.

The CHIEF JUSTICE announced the motion under consideration had been overruled, and an order was entered that the President file his answer to the articles on Monday, the 23d of March.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an order that on the filing of the replication by the Managers the trial proceed forthwith.

The CHIEF JUSTICE submitted the order to the Senate, and on the question of adoption the yeas and nays were taken, resulting twenty-five affirmative, twenty-six negative. So the order was denied.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.

Cameron,	Harlan,	Stewart,	
Cattell,	Howard,	Sumner,	
Chandler,	Morgan,	Tipton,	
Cole,	Morton,	Wilson,	
Conkling,	Patterson,	NH Wilson,	
Corbett,	Pomeroy,	Yates—25.	
Drake,	Ramsay,		
Ferry,	Ross,		

NAYS.

Anthony,	Grimes,	Patterson(Tn.)	
Bayard,	Henderson,	Saulsbury,	
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Sherman,	
Davis,	Howe,	Sprague,	
Dixon,	Johnson,	Trumbull,	
Edmunds,	McCreery,	Van Winkle,	
Fessenden,	Morrill (Me),	Vickers,	
Fowler,	Morrill (Vt),	Willey—26.	
Frelinghuysen,	Nye,		

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following order, which was read:

Ordered: That the trial of the Articles of Impeachment shall proceed on the 6th day of April next.

Mr. HOWARD—I hope not, Mr. President.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by making it the 1st instead of the 6th of April.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:—However ungracious it may seem on the part of the Managers, representing the House of Representatives, and thereby representing the people of the United States, in pressing an early trial of the accused, yet our duty to those who send us here, requires us to consider the question in the behalf, and by their command, the peace of the country and the interests of the people, all seem to require that we should urge the speediest possible trial. We must not shut our eyes to the fact that there are railroads and telegraphs to give the accused the privilege of calling his counsel together, and of bringing witnesses from every part of the land, if they have witnesses to be brought here. It should have an important bearing on the course we are to take. That, I submit, is not to be overlooked. Railroads and telegraphs are new things in the order of things. In every other business of life we recognize that fact. Why should we not in this? Passing from that which is the most important, and, perhaps, will you allow me to suggest that the ordinary course of justice, the ordinary delay of courts, the ordinary time given, in ordinary cases, for preparation for trial, after issue called before courts of justice, have no application to this case. Not even, sir, when cases are heard before the Supreme Court of the United States, are the rules applicable to this particular case. For this reason, if no other, that when ordinary trials are had, when ordinary questions are examined, at the bar of any court of justice, there is no danger to the immediate welfare of the State. The republic may take no detriment, if the trial is delayed to give the accused time. It interferes with nobody to give him indulgence. The republic may be imperiled, I say, if we submit, with deference, that when, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation has brought its ruler to the bar of its highest court, and the rules and forms provided by the Constitution, all analogy, all likeness to an ordinary trial, ceases there. I say the Chief Executive, who is commander of your armies, who claims that Congress has usurped powers through his subordinates your treasury, who controls your navy, who controls all elements of power, who controls your foreign relations, who may complicate us in foreign wars, or prejudice, if not, the whole nation, is the respondent at your bar, and I respectfully submit that the very question here at issue, this day, is whether that power shall be swept beyond the reach of your laws, and outside of your laws, the army of the United States.

After further remarks in the same view Mr. BUTLER said: while all the time Congress is in session, he has no time came to trial should be granted, no time should be fixed in advance. They should not presume in advance that the respondent could not get ready. Let him put in his answer; then, if he should plead absence of necessary witnesses, the Managers would either acquiesce in a proper delay, or admit all he sought to prove by testimony. He would not deny the respondent any indulgence consistent with public safety. They asked no more privileges than they were willing to grant him.

There is nothing clearer, nothing better known to my learned and accomplished friend, Mr. Stanbery, than that the making of the issue before any tribunal of justice, and the tribunal, are very distinct transactions. That is perfectly understood. A very remarkable case is the State trials ties before me, where Lord Holt presided at the trial of Sir Richd. Brown, Preston and others for high treason. When counsel appeared, the gentlemen appear at the morning, in the Court, to ask for continuance, the answer which fell from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice was, "we are not to consider the question of the trial, or time for trial, until a plea be pleaded, because, sas his Lordship very well remarked, it may happen no trial will be required." Perchance, you may plead guilty to the indictment. Under the rule lying before us contemplated, the last clause of it providing, if defendant appears and shall plead guilty, there may be no further proceedings in the case, but that the Court, without delay, would remain to be done but to pronounce judgement under the Constitution. It is time for us to talk about trial when we have an issue. The rule is a plain one, a simple one, and I may be allowed to say before a Senate, sitting as a judicial tribunal. While that is so, it is equally true, on the other hand, that the President, through his counsel, having appeared and submits himself to the jurisdiction of this court, submits himself calmly, peacably, and with confiding reliance on the justice of the honorable Senate which has to pass upon this case, believing that the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio will meet the approbation of this honorable body. I hope the time will be given, and I am sure the proceedings, which in all time to come will be quoted as a precedent, will be conducted with that gravity, that dignity, and that decorum, which are fit and becoming in the representatives of a free and great people.

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The question was on Mr. CONKLING'S amendment and the vote resulted, ayes forty, nays ten.

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Anthony,	Grimes,	Sherman,	
Cameron,	Harlan,	Sprague,	
Cattell,	Henderson,	Stewart,	
Cole,	Howard,	Sumner,	
Conkling,	Howe,	Tipton,	
Chandler,	Morgan,	Trumbull,	
Corbett,	Morrill (Me,	Van Winkle,	
Drake,	Morrill (Vt),	Willey,	
Edmunds,	Morton,	Wilson,	
Ferry,	Nye,	Yates,	
Fessenden,	Patterson (NH	Vickers—40.	
Fowler,	Ramsey,		
Frelinghuysen,	Ross,		

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Bayard,	Hendricks,	Saulsbury,	
Buckalew,	Johnson,	Vickers—10.	
Davis,	McCreery,		
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After debate the report was rejected and the House receded from its amendment and agreed to the bill with an amendment reducing the amount from $15,000 to $10,000.

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Mr. LAFLIN, from Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, providing for the printing in book form of the pleadings in the written law, there is an end of construction; they shall be followed. The Managers so thought when they appeared at this bar. All they ask is that the rule be enforced, not postponed for forty days, to be met at the end of that time, perhaps, with a dilatory plea, and a motion, if you please, to quash the articles, or a question to be put to inquiry whether this is the Senate of the United States. It seems to me, if I may be pardoned in making one other remark, that in prescribing both those rules, that the summons shall issue to be returned on a day certain, giving, as in this case, six days in advance, it was intended thereby to enable the President, on the day fixed for his appearance, to come to this bar, and make his answer to the articles. I may be pardoned for saying further, that it is doubtless known to everyone within the hearing of my voice, that technical rules do in no way control, or limit, or temper the action of this case; that under the plea of not guilty every conceivable defense which this party can make to these articles, if they be articles at all, if they be preferred by a competent tribunal at all, can be attempted. Why, then, this delay of forty days to draw up an answer? What we desire to know, on behalf of the House of Representatives, by whose order we appear here, is, whether an answer is to be filed in accordance with the rules, and if it be not filed, whether the rule itself is to be enforced by the Senate, and a plea of not guilty entered upon the part of the accused? That is our enquiry. It is not my purpose to enter on the discussion at all, as to postponing the day for the progress of the trial. My desire is, for the present, to see whether, under this rule, and by force of this rule, we can obtain an issue.

Mr. NELSON, of counsel, said he had come here expecting to hear no political discussion, under the impression that the forms of proceeding would be purely judicial in their character; but, like the honorable Managers, he did not expect they would be strictly limited by the formal precedents of ordinary tribunals. He thought liberality should be extended by this High Court to an unusual degree, and contended that the application of the defendant was one deserving such treatment. He cited a rule of the Courts of Tennessee, which provides for the postponement of a trial to another term, when the defendant has not had time to prepare his defense. He spoke of the great magnitude of this case, and argued the necessity of cautious deliberation, and the impropriety of railroad speed. He said the last two charges of the House opened a Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all the points of difference between Congress and the President; and would make the trial almost interminable. Now what do we ask here for the President of the United States, the highest office in the land. We ask simply, that he may be allowed time for his defense. On whose judgment is he to rely in relation to that? He must, in a great part, rely on the judgment of his counsel to whom he has the trust reposed his defense. We, who are professionally responsible, have asserted, in the presence of this Senate, in the face of the nation, and of the whole world, that we should require the number of days to prepare the President's answer which was stated in the proposition submitted to the Senate. Such is still our opinion. Are these grave questions to be settled by the Senate, sitting as a judicial tribunal, in hot haste, and with railroad speed, and without giving the President an opportunity to answer them—that same opportunity which you would give to the meanest criminal? I don't believe, Mr. Chief Justice, and honorable Senators, that you will sustain one moment in giving us all the time we deem necessary for procuring our defense, and deem time necessary to enable this body judiciously, carefully, deliberately and cautiously, and with a view of its accountability, solemnly to its constituents, but to posterity, and to mankind, I have no doubt that the honorable Senators, in justice to themselves, and in justice to the great land they represent, will endeavor to conduct this proceeding in a manner that will stamp the impress of honor and justice upon them and upon their proceedings, not only now, but in all time to come. This is all we exhibit to the world, in no spirit of compliment, but because I feel it. I feel that there is no more exalted tribunal that could be convened under the sun, and I may say, in answer to an observation of one of the honorable Managers, that I for one, as an American citizen, feel proud that we have assembled here to-day, and assembled in the manner and under which have brought us together. It is one of the first instances in the history of the world in which the ruler of a people has been presented by a portion of the representatives of the people themselves before a Senate, sitting as a judicial tribunal. While that is so, it is equally true, on the other hand, that the President, through his counsel, having appeared and submits himself to the jurisdiction of this court, submits himself calmly, peacably, and with confiding reliance on the justice of the honorable Senate which has to pass upon this case, believing that the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio will meet the approbation of this honorable body. I hope the time will be given, and I am sure the proceedings, which in all time to come will be quoted as a precedent, will be conducted with that gravity, that dignity, and that decorum, which are fit and becoming in the representatives of a free and great people.

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The House rejected a motion by Mr. KERR, that during the trial the House meet for sitting speeches, but to transact no legislative business.

Objection was made to the introduction of a proposition by Mr. MAYNARD that the House adjourn during the Senate daily during the trial of the President in a body.

One by Mr. DAWES to so do to-day was agreed to.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar of the House and announced that the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular appropriation bill, and asked a Committee of Conference also, that Senators were now ready to proceed with the impeachment trial, and that seats had been prepared for the accommodation of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the bar of the Senate. Agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Washburne to preside.

The members then, in line, the Chairman, supported by the clerk and doorkeeper, bearing at the head, at fifteen minutes past one o'clock proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

The members returned at twenty minutes past five o'clock, when Mr. WASHBURNE, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that according to the order of the House they had attended the High Court of Impeachment, accompanied by the Managers, and having received the response of the counsel of accused, adjourned until the 23d inst.

House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.

AFFAIRS AT THE WHITE HOUSE—CABINET MEETING.

Affairs are very quiet at the White House to-day. There was no admission to visitors, on account of the cabinet meeting, which was attended to by all the members excepting the Secretary of State who was represented by Frederick Seward.

Mr. Stanbury and others of the President's counsel visited him during the forenoon, and were some time in conversation.

Adjutant General Thomas, who attended several cabinet consultations recently, was not present to-day.

Secretary Browning, after attending the meeting, repaired to the office of the Attorney General for the purpose of engaging in any business there which might require his attention, as acting Chief of the Department.

The President leave the sixth state dinner this evening. Fifteen to twenty members of the House of Representatives were present with their families.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Board of Managers of the National Asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers held their quarterly meeting in Washington city on the 12th. Gen. B. F. Butler was re-elected President. The number of soldiers supported during the quarter was 8855. The Board resolved to rebuild the Asylum at Augusta, Me., and to establish two more asylums, one in Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, so that by the coming fall they will be able to comfortably care for 2000 inmates. The Board by a very decided vote resolved to establish no more asylums. Measures will be taken to diminish the number of officers in the several asylums and secure greater economy in their administration.

—Thos. C. Williams, of Philadelphia, a member of the staff of General Ruggenranz, married in Tennessee a Miss Saunders, daughter of Mrs. Aaron G. Burr, of New York. Shortly after her husband, but the validity of the will was contested in the Circuit Court at Nashville, and a decision rendered against Williams. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, by which the decision of the Circuit Court was reversed and ordered the will executed.

—The proposition of the Consolidated Bridge Company, that the city of St. Louis guarantee four million dollars of its bonds, when the company shows one million dollars of individual subscriptions, has been permitted by the St. Louis delegation in the legislature, and looks favorably received. There is no doubt but that the legislature will authorize the city to guarantee the bonds, the ordinance to be decided by a two-third vote of the citizens.

—The Metropolitan Police of Nashville, Tenn., Thursday night, made a raid upon gambling houses, arrested about forty persons and carried off the implements of the craft. Those arrested were fined by the Police Commissioners, and subsequently Mc'Canty and Goldsmith, two of the number, were arrested on a warrant and held for trial. The complaint was made by Mr. Breech, a prominent merchant.

—The four great Express Companies—the Adams, the American, the Merchants Union, and the United States—have formed a Board of Control for the management of the business of each of the various companies. Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, has been elected President of the Board. All of the Companies touch Cincinnati by different routes.

—A dispatch from Detroit, Michigan, states the ice gorge in Thames river, below Chatham, caused the stream to overflow its banks. Several bridges were carried off, also large quantities of wood, staves and timber. On Thursday night the ice moved, doing much damage to farms, sweeping off houses, cattle and fences and washing away a portion of the track of the Great Western Railroad.

—Full returns of the New Hampshire election, from two hundred and twenty towns, give Harriman, Republican, 20,263, and Sinclair, Democrat, 16,339. The remaining towns last year gave Harriman 1,777, Sinclair, 1,777. The next branch of the Legislature is composed of 191 Republicans and 161 Democrats.

—Col. Galway and Campbell, of the Memphis *Avalanche*, were taken before Judge Waldron, of the Municipal Court, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and released on their own recognizance in this case, the meeting of attorneys appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, to report after Judge Waldron's decision. The Col. Galway is editorially much severer than ever on Judge Hunter.

—Special dispatches received at Detroit, Michigan, last night, from Chatham, Canada, say that all the bridges, except railroad bridges, between that town and London, were swept away by the flood. The railroad trace was swept away for three-quarters of a mile. The estimated damage at Chatham is $100,000. A large number of farms were inundated.

—Two unknown men, on Thursday, stole three thousand five hundred dollars worth of diamond rings from the jewelry store of John Hoffner, No. 422 Broadway, New York. The jewels were exhibited by a clerk, when the men pitched them under their coats and fled before the alarm could be given.

—The house of Wm. Weidman, near Cincinnati, Ohio, was entered on Thursday night by burglars, who carried off $6,000 in United States bonds, and $200 in gold. This is the third heavy burglary that has taken place near Cincinnati this week. Defectives are on the track of the robbers.

—It is reported that arrests of Erie Railroad Directors have been made at New York, for contempt of Court in violating the injunction restraining the Company from issuing new stock. Mr. Devlin and Mr. Fisk are reported to be quartered at Ludlow street.

—A letter from Glasgow, Scotland, gives the names of members of the I. R. B. in Cork county, Ireland, as numbering seven thousand three hundred and six men.

—The Missouri Legislature and City Council of St. Louis, will to-day attend a banquet at Herman Missouri, by invitation of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

—The French, Prussian, Grecian, Turkish and Italian Ministers, and Mr. Ford, Secretary of the British Legation, were in the Senate diplomatic gallery yesterday, during the impeachment proceedings.

—The University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, held the annual commencement yesterday. One hundred and fifty graduates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

—A man named Berriman, while walking on the railroad track, near Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed. He leaves a family at Corwin, Ohio.

—At Canton, Illinois, yesterday, a fire destroyed A. C. Babcock's dry goods store and other buildings, causing a loss of $30,000.

—At the Cumbria hotel, Scranton, Pa., a kerosene lamp exploded, Thursday night, causing the destruction of the building

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

No GOVERNMENTAL POWER, embodied in the Constitution, is more clear and unmistakable, than that of impeachment, conferred on the two Houses of Congress. That power has heretofore been exercised on several occasions, but always upon persons holding comparatively subordinate positions. So far as the office-holders thus disciplined were concerned, no complaint of injustice or hardship was ever uttered. The common sentiment of the country has steadily opposed proceedings against them. And the feeling has been general that for any official impeached and displaced, at least an hundred have richly deserved like degradation. But, after all, the chief peril to the Constitution, to the public welfare, to the perpetuation of civil liberty, has not arisen from the short-comings or overt crimes of men in low or medium stations. The greatest danger has emanated from the Executive chair. And this is the uniform experience in all countries and ages. Deliberative assemblies may, indeed, degenerate into instruments of faction. Instances of this infirmity are not wanting in history. But serious encroachments upon popular freedom have almost invariably come from the opposite direction—from the chief executive officer craftily or by force extending his prerogatives and magnifying his authority. So far has this gone in the United States, during the last thirty years, that the President has come to claim and use a much larger measure of power than any limited monarch in Europe has dared to assert in the last two hundred years. These usurpations have been justified, naturally enough, under the pretense of conservatism. That is the plea invariably urged for despotism. But that this plea should be urged here mainly, if not exclusively, by those who claim to be Democrats, may well excite surprise not unmingled with contempt.

In this posture of affairs it is most suitable that the bolt of impeachment should fall on the head of a President, and particularly on the head of that one who has done more than all his predecessors combined, not only to bring the office into disgrace, but to render it a formidable menace to civil liberty.

It has been held that PATRICK HENRY, in those accesses of fervor which marked his opposition to the ratification of the Federal Constitution, was swayed by unfounded and unmanly apprehensions—especially when, upon reviewing the large measure of authority actually conferred on the President, and the liability always existing that more would be arrogated than was given, he exclaimed, "Your President will become a King." The experience of the nation since then has shown that he was not mistaken in estimating the tendency to executive encroachment encouraged, by the very terms of the Constitution itself. Indeed, so palpable has this become that Mr. SEWARD has not scrupled to declare that the people of this country regularly elected a King every four years. This has become the actual working of the government, though it was not the intention of its founders. Of all monarchies, an elective one is the worst of all to be deprecated. The history of Poland is full of admonition and warning on this head.

It is time the tendency towards imperialism was checked; and the way to do this is by impeachment. This consideration has pressed upon us strongly for two years past. Hence, while most of the Republican journals flippantly dismissed impeachment as a "farce" or a "sham," we steadily regarded it as a stern necessity, if Republican institutions were to be preserved among us, not simply in form and seeming, but in substance and reality. The President's violation of the Office Tenure Act furnishes no stronger reasons for proceeding against him than existed before—in his misappropriation of the funds arising from the sale of confiscated estates; in his management respecting sequestrated Southern railroads; in his abuse of the pardoning power; in his prostitution of patronage; in his threats against the legislative department; and in his assumption of exclusive authority over the revolted States. Indeed, we doubt not ultimate and impartial history will adjudge that the grounds upon which Congress has finally decided to proceed against the offender are feebler than those it rejected as insufficient at the opening of the present session.

What is most needful is an example which shall henceforward deter the President—whoever he may be or by which party soever elected—from stretching his authority beyond the strict letter of the Constitution. In this judgment, we doubt not, all considerate and thoughtful Democrats concur as fully as Republicans. Mere politicians, swayed by temporary passions, excited by personal hopes, or impelled by flaming animosities, may object. But these constitute a slim minority—clamorous, indeed, but not worthy to be taken into account in determining a case so momentous to the republic and to civil liberty everywhere and for all time.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, which will assemble at Harrisburgh on Wednesday next, will probably express a preference for some citizen of this Commonwealth as the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Delegates to that body have been chosen, who are divided in opinion between three different individuals—that is CURTIN, GROW and GEARY. The State Convention will select the four delegates at large to the National Convention, and no more, the bulk of the delegates being appointed by conventions or conferences within the respective districts. It is manifest, therefore, that any expression of preference on the part of the State Convention, while confessedly of high authority, will conclude and bind only the four delegates at large. The district delegates will not only be at liberty, but will doubtless feel constrained to follow either the local instructions or the local preferences, as the case may be. Hence, it is presumable that the same diversities of preference which are now apparent in the State will be exhibited at Chicago in May. This want of unanimity may lead to a setting aside of all the gentlemen named in Pennsylvania for the second place on the national ticket. Such a result can hardly be avoided unless the minority in the State Convention, on whichever side it may be found, shall waive their predilections, and so make an unanimous recommendation, and unless the district delegates shall consent to lay aside local and personal preferences, and heartily sustain at Chicago the individual who may receive the endorsement of the State Convention.

DELEGATES to the Republican State Convention at Philadelphia, on the 11th, going by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and paying full fare, will receive from Col. JORDAN return tickets free.

THE PROJECT RENEWED.

At the session of the Legislature for 1867, it will be remembered, a bill was introduced into the House to tax all Transportation Companies, which also mined and traded in coal, twenty-five cents for each ton sent by them to market. The wording of the bill was as general as the terms in which we have now stated its scope. Only three Companies were in the category described. These were the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; known as the New York Companies, and carrying coals exclusively from Luzerne county.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was chartered by the State of New York; received State aid in constructing its canal from Rondout, on the Hudson, to a point on the Delaware opposite the mouth of the river Lackawaxen; and is, we believe, the only Company so aided that ever repaid the moneys or credit so advanced in that Commonwealth. Mr. MAURICE WURTS, of Philadelphia, at an early day, was constituted a corporation sole, with right to improve the navigation of the Lackawaxen by building dams and locks; so creating a slack water navigation, which the Legislature reserved the power to take possession of on certain conditions. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company became the assignee of Mr. WURTS, and so obtained a standing in Pennsylvania. Mr. WURTS had no authority given him to mine and traffic in coal. He was, at most, only made a common carrier. The Canal Company, by its charter, was empowered to mine and sell coal. Being in this state under Mr. WURTS' assignment, it used all the rights here which its New York charter conferred, and so became a transgressor. As the time drew near for the Commonwealth to resume the privileges granted to Mr. WURTS, a Legislative Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the expediency of such resumption. It decided that taking the Lackawaxen section of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, (as the WURTS improvement came to be known,) on the conditions prescribed, was altogether inexpedient. But, in the course of the aforesaid examination, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was made aware that it was exercising rights in this Commonwealth to which it had no title; that it was, in fact, using its New York franchises within our borders without authority. At the following session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced waiving the State's right to resume the franchises granted to Mr. WURTS, and authorizing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to proceed in Pennsylvania under its New York charter. There was a prodigious fight over this bill; but it is safe to affirm that not more than one member of either House comprehended the meaning and scope of it, and that the Governor, who finally approved the bill, was equally in the dark. They supposed it was a surrender, without consideration, of valuable rights belonging to the State, when the design was simply to domesticate here the New York charter of the Canal Company. By the passage of that bill the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company became a Pennsylvania corporation; a fact public men at Harrisburg have not discovered up to this time.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company grew out of the consolidation of several companies created by the Pennsylvania Legislature. In form it is strictly a Pennsylvania company. All its elections are held within the State, and a definite proportion of its officers are citizens here. This company owns a railroad, extending from Pittston, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, to Hawley, on the Lackawaxen, where it strikes the Delaware and Hudson Canal. From this point to tide water on the Hudson, it has, by contract, the right to use one-half the lockage on the said canal. In fact, it employs not more than thirty boats, preferring a railway transportation of which it has the option. This is by a branch road of its own construction, from Hawley, down the Lackawaxen, fifteen miles, to its confluence with the Delaware, there intersecting the Erie Railway, over which it runs trains either to Newburg or New York.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company also exists exclusively by authority of our own laws. Scranton is the centre of its operations, from whence it extends east and west. Towards the east it runs an independent line of railway down to Easton, or near thereto; and from thence a third rail on the Central Railroad of New Jersey to accommodate its broad guage. Thus it reaches Newark Bay at Elizabeth, and runs on to Jersey City. From Scranton its independent road runs west to Great Bend, in Susquehanna county, where it intersects the Erie Railway, by which it reaches Binghamton. From this point it sends coal, by the Chenango canal, to Utica, and by railroad, direct to Syracuse. It also follows the Erie to Owego, and thence, by railroad, direct to Syracuse. It also follows the Erie to Owego, and thence, by the branch to Ithaca, where it freights down the Lake to Central and Western New York.

But all three of these Companies are, in reality and substance, New York. Their stock is mainly held in New York; their main offices are there; and the management proceeds from thence. The laws of this State, so far as essential to the existence of the Companies, are complied with, but that is all.

It was claimed, last year, that these New York Companies had powers which none of the strictly Pennsylvania Companies enjoyed; the latter being simply common carriers, and hence making no gains by merchandizing in coals. When the bill above referred to was introduced, the current impression was that it was designed in the interest of speculators in legislation; that is, that the purpose was to make the three Companies buy off, at a high price, the promoters of the bill. Such proved not to be the fact. The bill originated in the Treasury Department as a revenue measure. The tax was reduced from twenty-five cents a ton to four cents, in which shape the bill became a law. Estimating that these Companies mine and sell three millions of tons a year—which is near the true mark—this tax yields one hundred and twenty thousand dollars annually; and this, in addition to the taxes previously paid.

Within the last few days a bill has been brought forward to increase the tax to twenty cents a ton; or, say, six hundred thousand dollars a year. If this movement is honestly in favor of the Treasury two questions arise. Can these Companies afford to pay this assessment? Ought it to be confined to these three Companies?

It is, doubtless, true that these three companies take vast wealth out of the State every year, which is divided up among stockholders resident elsewhere. In this way Luzerne county is kept comparatively poor. The other system by which individual owners mine and sell coals, the transportation companies serving only as common carriers, produces very different results. The wealth produced by this coal traffic is at once brought back within our borders, and is a perpetual source of revenue to the counties in which the holders of it reside. Let any one take the income returns of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, and institute comparison between them, and he will see that Luzerne falls almost immeasurably behind Schuylkill in actualized wealth. The New York system impoverishes, while he Pennsylvania system enriches our own people. This is a consideration legislators ought not to overlook.

It is not straining a point to say that these three New York Companies hold franchises that ought not to have been conferred on them or any other corporations, and that in the present enlightened condition of public opinion, will not be granted to other corporations. Individual operators in their respective neighborhoods are entirely at their mercy, having no outlet of their own, and being constrained to accept such price for the coals mined by them as the companies nearest their lands see fit to offer.

But, it must not be concealed that under the Pennsylvania system individual operators have made vast gains. Individual operators can be named who have returned, year after year, more than half a million of dollars as net gains. It would not hurt these men, any more than it would hurt the three New York Companies, to contribute liberally to the resources of the State Treasury.

The fact is that all coal mined in the State ought to be put under contribution for public purposes. There are points of objection to this policy, springing out of its apparent tendency to detract from the local advantages of our manufacturers. But we apprehend this tendency is more imaginary than real. At all events, a tax cannot be imposed on such coals as go out of the State, while what is consumed inside remains unburdened. The federal Constitution stands in the way of such discrimination.

Whatever may be the intention as to the bill now brought forward—whether it is really in the interest of the Treasury or of legislation-mongers—whether designed to help the Schuylkill region by laying burdens on the Companies operating in Luzerne—we do not know. In the absence of reasons for inferring a sinister intention, it is but just to infer that the purpose of the bill is laudable. But we cannot refrain from submitting that the whole question of taxing coals ought to come under legislative review, and be dealt with upon broad principles.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Intelligent citizens who have carefully observed the indications of public opinion in Ohio during the past six months cannot be surprised to learn that the Republicans of that State, in Convention, on Wednesday, declared in favor, First, of making all future issues of United States bonds expressly liable to taxation as other property; Second, of arresting the contraction of the currency, the volume of which should be commensurate to the wants of the people; and, Third, of the inviolability of the public faith to its creditors, but declaring that the Five-Twenty bonds may legally, and should be justly and rightfully made payable in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender whenever those bonds are redeemed. From our knowledge of the tone of the Republican press, and of the opinions prevalent among the masses of the party in Ohio, we have no doubt that these resolutions were adopted by more than a majority vote—probably with something near an entire unanimity, and that they faithfully represent the conclusions of the great body of the party. The text of the resolution relative to bond redemption is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the United States bonds according to the letter in which the five-twenty bonds were issued, and said bonds should be paid in the currency which the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Upon the question of taxation of bonds, the Indiana Convention proposed to subject the present issues to their share of the public burthens, except where expressly protected by existing enactments, while the Ohio Republicans confine the question only to future issues. Substantially, these positions agree, since the adoption of either secures the approval of the other by the Government.

To the position which Indiana and Ohio have thus taken, the reader may prepare himself to see the Republicans of the other States of the West and Northwest bringing those States, one after another, when their Conventions are held. Those States will cast very nearly one-half the entire vote in the National Convention at Chicago, and their constituents will demand the earnest efforts of their delegates to embody similar declarations in the platform of that body.

It is proper to state these facts and the just inferences which we draw as to their bearing upon political calculations, that our readers, citizens of Pennsylvania, and most of them Republicans, may exactly understand what to expect, when they meet their western friends at Chicago. These questions will come up, backed with great numerical force and will have to be disposed of. The Republicans of those States will say—and probably with truth—that they will be in danger of losing their State elections, and of perilling the vote for President in November, unless they can squarely take the ground of Equality in Taxation and One Uniform Currency for the discharge of public and private obligations. As to expansion or contraction of the currency, an agreement can easily be reached on the basis of things as they are, prohibiting any further tinkering legislation and leaving the question subject only to the necessities of the Treasury itself. But it is easy to see that the other and main points will be insisted on by the West and Northwest, and it is by no means sure that they will not succeed in incorporating the planks to suit them in the Chicago platform.

The whole question of the redemption of the principal of the Five-Twenty bonds in coin or currency would be practically settled by a return to specie payments. A decision by the Supreme Court, upon what are known as the Legal Tender suits, from the Pacific slope, —which have been partially argued, but are not expected to reach a final judgment before next winter—that the legal tender notes are unconstitutional, and that gold and silver are the only lawful money, would have the effect to bring the Treasury to specie payments at once, and that would end the whole question, at whatever cost to the country in the way of a pressure upon all its financial and industrial interests. Treasury resumption means universal resumption, and brought about in that way, without being generally anticipated and prepared for, would cause a tremendous shock to the business of the country. It is idle, however, to borrow any trouble about that. What the Court may decide next winter, one way or the other, is of no consequence whatever in dealing with the immediate questions of to-day,—questions which will govern the State elections in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa in October, and will powerfully influence those of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which dispose of the State and Presidential issues at the same polls in November.

We lay entirely out of view any possibility or probability that the Western view of these questions may be adopted to any extent in the Middle or Eastern States. These communities are wealthier, and, as holders of invested capital in the bonds of the government, are more inclined by their interest to take the contrary view. But it is well to consider that in these States wealth is not confined to one party and that the masses of all political opinions are very likely to think for themselves, and their ideas of what may be for their interest will naturally lead them to side with the Western view. They will have it fully expounded to them by Democratic journals and stump orators, whose Convention at Harrisburg the other day adopted and endorsed it to the fullest extent. The question cannot be kept out of the canvass in Pennsylvania, unless our friends decline to make it a party issue by occupying identical ground themselves. If they make an issue upon it, they will have to rely for their support upon facts of which we are ignorant and upon principles not yet familiar to a common understanding. When that same Democratic Convention also declared that the exemption of any government bonds from taxation is unjust and inequitable, that means the repudiation of contracts, and illustrates the pertinency of our suggestion that none of these questions can safely be entrusted to their control.

Looking upon these questions as rising fast in political importance, and recognizing the wisdom of our western friends who repudiate once for all the proposition to draw party lines upon them, and who, appreciating their intrinsic importance, have determined that *their future solution is safer for all interests in the hands of the Republican party*, which is now about to assume that entire control of the government to which its majority of numbers has long since entitled it—and reminding our readers that not above and beyond these questions, but side by side with them, a part of them intimately and necessarily interwoven, goes the express and absolute recognition of all existing contracts with the public creditors—we invite their serious consideration upon the positions taken by the Republicans of the great States of the west. We recommend that consideration in the interests as well of Public Faith and Public Policy as of Republican Success.

WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON started on his career of treachery towards the party by which he was elected, he appeared to have vividly before him the parallel cases of TYLER and FILLMORE. In some of his public addresses he alluded to the fate of those his predecessors as furnishing warnings as to the willingness of democrats to applaud treachery so long as they found it profitable, and to desert the deceiver when he could not be made further available. He evidently saw the right, but had not sufficient steadiness to pursue it. He was not long in becoming the thing he stoutly professed he despised. While his power remained unbroken; while he had patronage to bestow, or appeared to have it; while he could be used as an instrument for creating divisions in the Republican ranks; while his course operated to reinvigorate the spirit of revolt in the Southern States, and to beget hopes that reconstruction would ultimately be accomplished on conditions which would be a virtual endorsement of the rightfulness of the rebellion, the democrats crowded about him, defending his wildest excesses, approving his most high-handed measures, and urging him forward to the commission of new and yet flagranter outrages upon his honorable pledges.

As soon as he was hedged about by new enactments, and, especially when Congress, long incensed, finally resolved to strike the blow unaccountably withheld, the democrats, with one accord began to desert him. Already he stands pretty much alone. Those who remain about him stand only on the order of their going, and will soon find opportunity to take themselves away.

It is possible Mr. JOHNSON has latterly indulged hopes of becoming the presidential nominee of the Democratic National Convention. What vagaries may beset and influence a mind like his, and beset with chronic infirmities, can easily be conceived. Men in high places never hear the truth except by accident. Their ears are filled with pleasant falsehoods, and they are furnished with evidence for believing respecting themselves, what they most want to believe. But, whatever assurances Democratic leaders may have privately given Mr. JOHNSON, and whatever reliance he may have placed on the controling power of public patronage, the Democrats have clearly not designed to make him their standard-bearer. The qualities he has disclosed are not at all to their liking, except when exerted by one for whom they are not responsible, and against their opponents. They would as soon trust a bull in a china shop as Mr. JOHNSON at the head of an administration elected by them, and by which they expected to be advantaged as a party. Hence, the unanimity with which they now wipe themselves of all responsibility for what he has done and for the fate impending over him.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE discharged faithfully his duty to the Constitution, to the Court and to each of the parties in the trial of Impeachment, in stating the suggestions in his communication to the Senate on Wednesday. This body, however, had the clear right to decide for itself the question presented by the Chief Justice, and did accordingly decide, the same day, that its rules of procedure in the trial could be adopted by the Senate before its organization as a Court. On Friday, however, after further consideration, the question being again suggested by the Chief Justice, then sitting as its presiding officer, the Court, as such, formally adopted the same rules, a single Democrat only voting in the negative. The cavilling objections of Mr. Johnson's friends are thus prudently silenced, and the country will be entirely satisfied with this disposal of the question.

THE PRESIDENT, it is said, proposes to call a large number of witnesses in his defense, and his friends talk confidently of prolonging the trial for months. But this matter, like others in the impeachment, will not be controlled by his wishes alone. When he makes his appearance on Friday, he will probably be allowed reasonable time—certainly not over ten days—to prepare his defense. The trial itself will not be protracted by any delays or difficulties in proof, except as to the last two articles, and it is in reference to these that the cloud of witnesses, said to be at Mr. Johnson's call, are to be made use of. We see, therefore, good cause to believe that the first day of April will find the trial progressing rapidly to its conclusion, unembarrassed by any successful resort to frivolous objections or dilatory pleas.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from the Alabama Election show the defeat of the Constitution by about three thousand votes. One unfortunate result of this will be the postponement of her restoration to all her "practical relations" for several months. Another submission will be necessary and the requisite legal preliminaries therefor will unavoidably be protracted. In the present look of affairs in the South it will not be surprising if Alabama, whose Convention was the first to complete its labors under the Reconstruction Laws, should be the last to be restored to the Union, unless Mississippi claims that place.

IT IS REPORTED that Gen. Steedman has violently harangued a State Convention of Democratic ex rebels at New Orleans, sustaining the President and advising a forcible resistance to Congress. "Jim" and his hearers well understood all that sort of thing. They had all the fighting they wanted for their natural lives in the late "unpleasantness," and have no idea of trying it again. But he was perhaps half in earnest, as, if all stories be true about this warlike Collector of Revenue, he has already begun his campaign.

THE ORDINANCE granting a loan of one million dollars out of the Treasury of Baltimore city to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was yesterday passed by both branches of the Council of that municipality. This will enable the Company to at once construct their road from Connellsville to Cumberland. President W. O. Hughart deserves much credit for effecting this large and important loan.

THE nomination of Mr. S. S. Cox as Minister to Vienna, will not be confirmed while the impeachment is pending. There is also reason to hope that it will be ultimately rejected, as not in any aspect entitled to the support of a Republican Senate.

THE SUMMONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The summons to ANDREW JOHNSON, to appear before the Court of Impeachment, with the instructions to the Sergeant-at-Arms endorsed thereon, which was duly served upon Mr. JOHNSON on Saturday, reads as follows:

The United States of America, ss.—The Senate of the United States to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, *greeting:*

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the United States of America did on the 4th day of March exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against you, the said Andrew Johnson, in the words following: (Here follow the articles.) And demand that you, the said Andrew Johnson, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice. Now, the said Andrew Johnson, are, therefore, hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their chamber, in the city of Washington, on the Thirteenth day of March, at one o'clock, afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment; and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions and judgments, as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and presiding officer of the said Senate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

The following is the endorsement of the summons:

The United States of America, ss.:—The Senate of the United States to Geo. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms, greeting: You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, if conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual place of abode, or his usual place of business, in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept. And in whichsoever way you perform this service, let it be done at least four days and before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons and precept with your proceedings thereon endorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons.

Witness—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and presiding officer of the Senate, at the City of Washington this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The report of Mr. J. R. BROWNE, the Mining Commissioner who has been for the year past employed in investigating the condition of the mining interests of the Pacific slope and of the mountains, was transmitted to Congress a few days since. This report closes with a review of the whole field, and his reasons for predicting an increase rather than a diminution of the yield hereafter. The Commissioner remarks:

"No uneasiness need be felt as to a decrease in the source of supply. After many years of travel over the mining regions, I feel justified in asserting that the gold and silver deposits are practically without limit. Explorations made by competent parties during the past year in many parts of the mineral region hitherto unknown demonstrate the fact that the area of the mineral deposit is much larger than was ever before supposed. It is safe to assume that of the claims already recorded in the settled parts of the country, and known to be valuable, not more than one in a hundred is being worked; and of those worked perhaps not more than one in fifty pays anything over expenses, owing to mismanagement, inefficient systems of reducing the ores, want of capital, cost of transportation, and other causes susceptible of remedy. In many districts of Nevada silver ores of less value than one hundred dollars a ton cannot be worked by mill process so as to pay expenses, and there are districts in Idaho and Montana where gold-bearing ores will not justify working unless they yield from forty to fifty dollars per ton. With such wealth of treasure lying dormant, it cannot be doubted that by the increased facilities for transportation and access to the mines soon to be furnished by the Pacific railroads and its proposed branches, and the experience in the treatment of ores and the scientific knowledge to be acquired in a national school of mines adequate to the necessities of the mining population, the yield must eventually increase."

WHEN MR. JOHNSON, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as Vice President in February, 1865, declared to Col. Matthews, at Cincinnati, his purpose to resuscitate the Democratic party, the treason which he already meditated to the other party which elevated him was in its very nature so basely unprincipled, so indicative of a moral sense incurably depraved, that his subsequent descent into the still lower and blacker depths of treason to a loyal country was but a natural, inevitable result—and, probably, also then contemplated.

GEN. HANCOCK, it is reported, is to be relieved at New Orleans, and the President is to give him the command of the new Atlantic Military Division which Sherman and Thomas declined. At Washington, it will be the President's aim to embroil him with the General-in-Chief, and if this should come about Hancock would soon find himself the victim of his false position.

MR. PENDLETON'S chances with the eastern Democracy are hopelessly "gone up." What little merit his one idea had as an electioneering dodge has been lost since the Western Republicans have put the true issue in its only sensible and practicable light, and Pendleton has no other claims, either in his present opinions or his past record. They will have no use for

WASHINGTON gossips are speculating upon the resignation, by Senator Wade, of his position as President of the Senate, in order that he may be able to vote as a Senator upon impeachment. It will be quite time enough for Mr. Wade to consider his duty in that matter when he ascertains that such a vote will be decisive upon the findings of the Court.

A COMMITTEE of the Ohio Legislature recommends that the Agricultural College fund be entirely devoted to the erection and support of a single institution, for which further donations will be invited from citizens.

Judge Chase and the Senate

A special Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: There is some excitement over the communication by Chief Justice Chase to the Senate of his view as to the proper organization of a court of Impeachment to try the President. The members of the committee and others Senators were well aware of the position of the Chief Justice before their rules were reported to the Senate. His expectation seems to have been that the rules would be informally agreed upon by the Senators merely as a basis for presentation to the Court when organized. It is known that many of the Senators entertain a different view, and regard their powers as more extensive, and the fact of their having proceeded to adopt the rules after a knowledge of the position likely to be taken by the Chief Justice, seems to indicate that his opinion will not influence their action in the matter. The precedents, in all the cases in which the Senate has acted as a Court of Impeachment, are in favor of Mr. Chase's view that the rules can only be adopted after the Court is organized. On some other points the English precedents seem to be against him, as elaborately presented in the debate on the subject by Roscoe Conkling.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* has a paragraph which shows the oppressiveness of the English Game Laws. It says: "A laborer is stated to have been charged the other day at the Chorley Petty Sessions with stealing a dead pheasant, the property of the Earl of Derby." The man had been a shooting party at Rainford; the beaters had overlooked the bird, and the prisoner, passing by some time afterwards, picked it up, without, as he declared, any felonious intention. The police met him with the pheasant in his hand, but there was nothing to show that he was no carrying it to the keeper's ledge, or to the nearest police station. The bench took a favorable view of the case for the prisoner. The Chairman said that the Magistrates intended to be very lenient, as it was the prisoner's first offence, and that they would merely give him a month's imprisonment with hard labor, hoping that it would be a warning to him. The Derbyshire *Advertiser* says that the man has actually been sent to prison.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revivals of religion in the Evangelical churches seem to be general throughout the country. Scarcely a community is without this revival power. Almost all our exchanges contain items of this character, secular as well as religious papers. In some sections of the country, the influence of these extraordinary visitations of the Spirit of God upon the public mind, is remarkable, and of rare occurrence. Such has been the power of the religious awakening in a large Western city, that it has put a pretty effectual stop to balls, parties, &c. An instance is given of a ball announced to come off last week at one of the most popular and respectable houses in that city. A splendid supper was prepared; but the guests came not—they were nearly all at one or other of the churches where meetings were being held. From the same cause, it is supposed, not over forty or fifty persons attended a fashionable concert at the Opera House of that place. Another noticeable feature of these revivals of religion is, the large number of male adult converts and heads of families.

The joint committee of the Old and New School Presbyterians, noticed some days since, meets in Philadelphia next Wednesday. We observe the names of Drs. Charles C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, and W. D. Howard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, among the clerical members of the Old School representatives. Hon. Robert McKnight is the only layman of this body from this section. Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., of the District Court, Pittsburgh, will represent the interests of the New School body in the joint committee.

The *Christian Intelligencer* thinks it a waste of zeal to try to draw the Reformed (late Dutch) Church into a union with the Presbyterians. It assumes there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Reformed Church to limit Christian fellowship, and none to merge its identity in any Presbyterian organization large or small.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Ohio, has issued a circular setting apart Sunday, the 15th, as a day of fasting and prayer to God that the cause of intemperance may be done away in the land. The ministers of the State are requested to preach at that time, earnest pointed sermons upon the duty of Christians in view of this great evil.

Rev. Mark Trafton, after serving an Independant Memorial Church for a year, has returned to the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church, and is to be stationed at Providence, R. I.

The court in the case of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., have reported, recommending that he be reprimanded by the Bishop, in a Church, before at least three clergymen. It is stated that three of the court were in favor of suspending him from the sacred office, but yielded to the strenuous opposition of the two other members. The question, it appears, is not settled yet, as it goes up to the General Convention.

The New York *Independent*, in an article on "Revivals," states that during last week, 8,201 cases of hopeful conversions are reported in the Methodist papers. The number reported in other denominations are much less, but large, including about 2,000 among the United Brethren, 1,000 among the Presbyterians, and nearly a thousand among the Congregationalists, the Baptists and the Lutherans.

A Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, Pa., supports two home missionaries, paying $230 to each per annum.

The number of marriages performed in Philadelphia by clergymen during 1867, according to the report of the Board of Health, was 6,084, nearly one-fourth of which, or 1,516, were solemnized by ministers of the M. E. Church. It appears the Catholic element is the next greatest in numerical strength, as 931 were married by them. The Episcopal came in next, and report 786. Next to them came the Presbyterians, 627; then the Baptist, 546.

Two of the Mission Conferences, organized in the South, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, since the war, have just held their annual sessions, one in Georgetown, D. C., and the other at Charleston, S. C. Great success has attended the ministration of the word in the bounds of both. The increase of members in the former, from 1864, when the Conference was organized with eight thousand members, is full twelve thousand, about two hundred and fifty per cent. The increase of members and probationers alone in the South Carolina Conference, during the year, was eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two, or nearly one hundred per cent. During the same period the increase of church edifices has been fifty-five, or over hundred and sixty per cent. Bishop Janes, the presiding officer, during his sojourn at Charleston, was the guest of Major General Canby, the military commander of that department.

A mass meeting of the Germans, friendly to the Excise and Sunday law in New York, was held Sunday afternoon week at the Cooper Institute. Consul Bierwirth, an honored and influential merchant, presided. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted in favor of the law, for the benefit derived by closing within thirteen months two thousand four hundred and twenty-five of the worst places of dissipation and vice in that city and Brooklyn. A committee of German ministers were appointed to present the action of the mass meeting to the Legislature at Albany, and carry petitions against the repeal of the Excise Law.

The Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge Massachusetts, has five professors, two resident, Rev. Dr. Stone and Rev. A. V. G Allen, and three non-resident, Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Potter, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Steenstra, of Newton Corner.

The American Congregational Union aided last year sixty-seven meeting houses. The pressure of applications is still very great.

A Sunday school established by a devoted elder of the Presbyterian Church near Waverly, N. Y., has recently been favored with a remarkable revival, in answer to prayer. Already fifty are hopefully converted, and the interest is unabated. A very interesting feature of the work is, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, that it is carried forward, not under the lead of any minister, but by the happy co-operation of three earnest laymen, representing the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches. Why may not other laymen perform a similar work.

Rev. Charles Cooke, D. D., formerly of this city, and now pastor of Mount Zion M. E. Church, Manyunk, has been greatly favored with revival power in his church. Seventy have joined the church within six weeks.

Bishop Stevens, who was recently injured by a railroad accident and detained at Wilkesbarre, is fast recovering. He will, however, be disabled for active service for a considerable length of time. At his request, the Standing Committee will procure temporary assistance of some of the other Bishops, most likely Bishops Randall of Colorado, and Lee of Delaware, will perform Episcopal duties during the present month.

Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Detroit, who was recently elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, declines to accept.

The New York *Independent* recently made an editorial thrust at indecent publications and pictures. Strange to note, the same issue contained a vulgar advertisement, worse than the obscene pictures and papers exposed at newsdealers stores. "Eusebius," in the *Christian Intelligencer*, says he was chagrined, mortified and vexed, and was in a proper mood to wring the neck of the ignorant manager and proprietor, and slap the smooth face of *Theodore the Busen ergo*.

On a late Sunday afternoon, Rev. William H. Wood, pastor of the new Baptist Church at Doylestown, Pa., baptized eight persons at the borough dam, notwithstanding the intense cold weather prevailing at the time.

The new Constitution of New York allows women to vote for trustees of congregations. The New York *Observer* says this has no reference to the election of any officer of the Church proper, pastors, elders, &c., which is determined by the usages of the churches.

The following interesting item, taken from an account in one of the Canadian papers, of the dedication of a new English Lutheran Church, in Welland county, Ontario, (Canada West,) we would commend to our readers, as an evidence how our German population are "rooted and grounded" in the faith of their fathers:

"But what gives special interest to this little flock, *consisting of but nine families*, is that they are the descendants of two members of our Church, named Hans Near (Nehr) and Nicholas Michael, who emigrated to Canada West from Rhinebeck and Claverack, on the Hudson, New York, in 1797, or 1798. One person, Mary Catharine Michael, is yet living of those who first came from New York. Though now more than eighty-eight years of age, she makes use of her old German Lutheran hymn book presented by the patriarch, Muhlenberg. It is well bound and preserved, and was printed in Germantown, Pa., by Christopher Sauer, in 1760. It contains the gospels and epistles of the church year, with a short prayer after each gospel. It also contains Luther's Catechism, with a short and excellent application. Another of her household treasures is a copy of Luther's Catechism, published in Philadelphia, by Carl Cist, in 1791. These families were in no connection whatever with the Lutheran Church, except through these invaluable little manuals of doctrine and devotion, for more than sixty years, and yet the result of a few years of missionary labor in their neighborhood was the organization and establishment of an Evangelical Lutheran Church! What an argument for the method of our fathers in laying a foundation in the faith, instead of the ephemeral feelings of a hasty excitement." The writer finishes her letter by saying, that although she has grown older and the bloom of youth has gone from her cheek, her heart remains the same, and she possesses a charm of which age cannot rob her, and that she has never regretted the step she has taken.

But the subject is not yet finished, for other correspondents of the *Christian Advocate* are not to be outdone by the fourteen inch waist. One records that her waist measures thirteen inches, and another triumphantly asserts that she has reduced hers to twelve inches, producing the result by tightening the laces four or five times a day for more than a year. Even this is not the widest part of the story, for "Mater" writes concerning the corset question for *infants*, and recommends an elastic belt, to compress to the required size the delicate and pliant frame of the child!

We look with pity upon the ignorance of the Chinese who find beauty in the unnaturally small feet and tottering gait of their women; we excuse the barbarity of the Flat-headed Indians who bind boards to the heads of their infant children; but it is difficult to find words to express our sense of the wickedness and frivolity of those who are willing to inflict upon themselves and helpless infants such torture for the purpose of producing a form which nature never intended should characterize a well developed woman.

Death of Dr. William Gibson.

Dr. William Gibson died at Savannah, Ga., on the 7th inst. Although long withdrawn from his active professional pursuits, Dr. Gibson is still well remembered in this community as one of the most distinguished surgeons among the many men who have adorned the medical and surgical professions of Philadelphia. For nearly half a century he occupied the Chair of

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

WATER-WORKS IMPROVEMENT.

The Councils of this city have projected an improvement of the Water-works. Two considerations have conspired to urge them to the adoption of this measure. 1. The bad quality of the water derived from the present source of supply. 2. The necessity for furnishing the districts recently enclosed within the municipal limits. Let us briefly state what force there is in each of these motives to action.

The water now furnished is absolutely unfit for drink or cooking. In summer it is not pure enough even for decent ablution. When drawn warm into the bath-tub an offensive stench arises from it. To think of submerging the body in it is bad enough. To think of putting such a fluid into the stomach, to find its way through all the circulatory system, is to the last degree revolting.

Two causes have contributed to produce this condition of the waters of the Allegheny at the point where the supply is taken out. For quite a distance, on either bank of the river, above the water works, densely built districts have extended. All the drainage, surface or under ground, from these districts goes into the river, and much of the filth is necessarily pumped into the reservoirs for domestic consumption. Above these municipal districts, for many miles, both banks of the stream are studded with manufacturing establishments of various sorts—iron mills, tanneries, oil refineries, salt works, chemical factories, and what not. The refuse and soakings from all these flow into the stream. The thought of it is sufficient to raise a mutiny in any decent stomach.

If the Water-works shall be taken some ways up the river a part of this impurity will be escaped, but not all of it; not as much of it as is indispensable to comfort, health and cleanliness. Citizens ought not to be constrained to swallow a species of stifled emetic every time they drink a tumbler of water. Such treatment does not give the stomach and kidneys fair play, nor does it treat fairly the nervous susceptibility generally. How shall the dilemma be avoided? That is the question. Where shall water, fit to be dignified by that appellation, and in sufficient quantities to furnish the present and prospective population be obtained? This question ought to be investigated fully before a million or two of dollars more shall be expended in trying to better the old works. We have a suggestion to make on this point, not that we are fully satisfied of the practical value of what we have to offer, but because we think the point deserving of scrutiny.

An old canal stretches from Johnstown down to Pittsburgh. It has been abandoned for purposes of navigation. Why not use it as a conduit for bringing water from the Allegheny Mountains to supply the city? Doubtless it can be obtained at comparatively small cost. For this purpose it would not be needful to put and keep it in such condition as would be essential to the running of boats. If objection is made that an open conduit is exposed to all manner of incidental impurities, it is sufficient to say that a natural stream is liable to the same infelicity; and a navigable stream, as the Allegheny ordinarily is for a portion of the year, in a much larger degree than a canal. The real point of inquiry is whether a supply of water, adequate to the purpose, can be had from the source indicated. The expense of an exploration to bring out the facts cannot be great. Perhaps all the data can be had in the old reports of surveys for the canal, and in the details of its annual operations when employed for transportation.

We do not make this suggestion in full confidence of its utility; but simply with a view to eliciting the opinions of those who are more competent to judge than we are in matters of that description. We are convinced that the Allegheny is not the true source from which to draw water. Another source will ultimately be had, no matter what it may cost. A timely movement in another direction will prove to be an economy.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

The study of the weather, the laws or signs by which its state a few hours, days, or if possible months to come may be determined, is proper, and has already been productive of great saving of property and life. A ship is about to sail from New York but learns by the telegraph that a severe storm is raging in St. Louis, and remains safe in port. Many lives and a valuable cargo are saved. Another is ready to put to sea, but the captain, who has long and closely observed the heavens, sees indications, to him certain, that the clear sky will soon be filled with angry clouds and that disaster would surely follow his leaving port on that day. He, then, who ponders his time, or life, it may be, to this subject, is a public benefactor. It is as much a matter of legitimate investigation as are the cholera, or life boats or life preservers. It is only when the weather prophet assumes as signs what are not really such, foretells rain, or storms, or cold without any sufficient reason for so doing, assigns as causes what are not such in any sense; that he is distrusted and, it may be, ridiculed. Every science at some period of its history has had its ignorant pretenders who have claimed for it what they had no authority or right to claim. Of this class it seems to us are those who assert that birch trees invert their leaves, and that dogs and cats eat grass before rain, or that there will be a gale of wind from the southwest, because the sheep turn their tails in that direction, that corn has a number of coverings corresponding to the coldness of the coming winter, or that the fetlocks of horses are thickly covered with hair on the approach of a cold winter. We do not affirm that these are not facts, but that we see no reason why they should be so, and do not know that they stand in the relation of invariable antecedents.

It seems to be a well established fact that certain plants, as trefoils, dandelions and pink-eyed pimper-nel fold up their leaves when rain is near at hand; and the cause is supposed to be an excess of moisture in the atmosphere. To the same cause is attributed the spitting of the candle, the twinkling of the stars, and the greater painfulness of a fractured limb, some days before rain. So on account of the electric or hygrometric conditions of the atmosphere it probably is that cats rub their backs and ears, ducks oil their feathers and seek shelter, swallows fly low, the rain crow flies, ants heap up fresh piles of sand around their holes in the morning, the frog changes

"this yet vest
And in a russet coat is dressed,"

leeches creep out of the water, and snails climb the trunks of trees or seek shelter before a rain. The lower orders of animals exhibit a sensibility to atmospheric changes which directly gives them information acquired by man only by the longer road of reason. Thus it is that the singing of the robin in the midst of a rain in the top of a tree is said to be an infallible sign of a change from foul to fair weather for a few days. And it is claimed that all such indications are not to be received as valid only for a very brief interval in advance. An instance is recorded of a French officer confined in a prison in Utrecht, during the wars of the French Revolution, having so studied and accurately observed the habits of the spiders that were his sole companions, that he was able, by their conduct, to foretell a frost fourteen days before it came, and thereby turn the certain defeat of the French army into a glorious victory. The bees are said to kill their drones early if a wet summer is coming, and water fowls to forsake their marshes if it is to be dry. The swallow, too, sets forth early on its northern journey if the summer is to be fine, and the worm burrows deep in the earth if the winter is to be cold.

We are not dependent on the animal and vegetable kingdoms wholly for our ability to predict changes in the weather. Science has been active, disclosing, by her rigid and long continued observations, the fallacy of many of the prognostics which have been relied on and inventing the barometer with which accurately to weigh the atmosphere, and predict with certainty, hours, and it may be days, in advance, changes in the weather, rendering the billows less lofty and dangerous to the sailor, the hygrometer, with which to determine its moisture, and the telegraph outstripping the swiftest storm and heralding its approach. Science, after a protracted trial, acquits the moon of being the great cause of the changes of the weather. When brought to the test of long continued and accurately registered experience, the laws and rules founded on these changes and the hour of the day or night at which these changes take place, utterly break down. For more than a century many claimed that that subtle and mysterious fluid, electricity, was the cause of life, the universal remedy of disease and the agent which will account for all that is unaccountable, and as producing sunshine and storms. But science denies the claim. "Weather tables," such as were seen in the Farmer's Almanac, and in which farmers had so much faith, have still their advocates. The American *Presbyterian Almanac* recently contained a "table for foretelling the weather through all the lunations of each year." It says, "This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that *so near the truth as to be seldom found to fail.*" It is such false assumptions and such prophetic skill—such demands for signs which are no signs, neither being invariable antecedents—nor having any of the elements of cause which bring into disrepute the weatherwise. A lucky hit may be made and remembered; a dozen failures forgotten. It requires no wise forecast to state that it will be hot next summer or cold next winter, that it will rain within a week when it rains on an average every third day, or that it will cloudy when the sun is seldom seen.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The mass meeting to promote the International Church and Hall movement, held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York City, last week, was a grand affair. All the seats of the spacious audience chamber of that marble structure were occupied. Aft r Rev. Dr. Tompkins, of London, had explained the object of the meeting at some length, namely, to enable American Christians visiting Europe to meet and enjoy an American service, conducted exclusively by American ministers, and the inauguration of a library in the Hall, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an able and eloquent address. He thought that we owed much to England for giving us the root and foundation of many of our most valuable systems of government and education, and that England and the United States could learn something from each other. Testimonials might be borne by us to England of these facts, principally: *Firstly*, That the interests of religion are better served by voluntary support of the people than by that of the State. The Established Church will soon be brought down. He could not say whether men would tear it down, or whether it would tumble down, but when the Government gave the ballot to the people, it ensured its speedy downfall. *Secondly*, That as our history has demonstrated, it is perfectly safe to educate the common people, and that facilities for the education of the masses ought to be freely furnished by the Government, while care should be taken that it is free from sectarianism, though not irreligious. *Thirdly*, That it is safe to rest the Government upon the consent of its educated Christian population. Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng then addressed the meeting in a speech of great beauty. The movement promises to be a success. Brown Brothers, bankers, were appointed to receive donations.

A call has been issued by a number of leading laymen and ministers of the Evangelical Protestant denominations of Philadelphia, comprising such names as George H. Stuart, Jay Cooke, Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Newton, Wm. Getty, Gov. J. Pollock, for a Christian Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, March 23d, 24th and 25th, at the Penn Square Presbyterian Church. Pastors of Churches and one to three laymen for each Church, from Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey and Delaware, are invited to be present. The following topics are suggested: 1. What can the laymen of our Churches do for Christ? 2. What can the women of our Churches do for Christ? 3. The potency of individual effort for the salvation of men. 4. How to influence the large proportion of our population who are not reached by the ordinary means of grace. 5. How shall we best promote revivals of religion.

The Congregational Church on Hand street, in this city, has been purchased by the Lutherans adhering to the General Synod, for $15,000. The Rev. J. H. Steckarberg, of Indianapolis, has been called to this church.

Considerable surprise was manifested at the distribution of Catholic tracts on the cars and ferry-boats at New York and Brooklyn, similar in appearance to those sent out by the American Tract Society. This is said to be the work of the Archbishop. The tract is in the form of eight questions. A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* answers the questions.

The newly inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia, Africa, Rev. James S. Payne, is a Methodist Episcopal Minister and Member of the Liberia Mission Conference. He is a native of Kentucky, and was sent to Liberia in 1840. He was educated at the Monrovia Academy, and entering the ministry of the M. E. Church, soon became a prominent member of the Liberian Conference, and has occupied important positions.

Rev. William J. Clarke, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, has accepted the appointment of agent of the Philadelphia Bible Society. His special duty is to visit and secure aid for the churches of his own denomination.

An extraordinary revival of religion prevails in the Johnson street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Rev. J. E. Scailes, pastor. The work has been in progress two months. Thus far about three hundred, most of them adults, have professed conversion, and over one hundred and fifty have already united with the Church.

It has been ascertained that sixty-five of the one hundred and twenty-eight students in attendance at Lafayette College, Penna., have made a profession of religion, and twenty-two have announced their expectation to study for the ministry.

The *Advance* says Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Cincinnati, so long and well known in all that region as a faithful and successful laborer for the Master, though entirely blind, and compelled to go on crutches, finds his way to the Conference meetings, and is abundant in labors as ever.

Rev. M. W. Fairfield, pastor of a Congregational Church near Chicago, was surprised by a visit from some friends who proposed to celebrate his "wool wedding," and, therefore, unrolled carpeting for three rooms and a stairway. One of the advantages of a "wool wedding" is that it can be observed at any time without regard to the date of the original marriage certificate.

It will be remembered that some months ago a gentleman named Henry Baley, of Dublin, Ireland, sent a large consignment of religious tracts to D. L. Moody, for distribution by the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, which was destroyed by the recent fire. This gentleman is to replace those formerly prized by him, and there is to be shipped twenty tons of tracts for that purpose. Such generosity is highly commendable and is an example worthy of imitation.

At an interesting meeting of the Women's Union Missionary Society of New York city, it was resolved to send out women missionaries to the East. This society works in three different channels: 1. By teaching women in the Zenanas or women apartments, who are not accessible to the general missionary. 2. By training and sending out native bible readers to women. 3. Establishing schools for girls. This society expended last year $18,827 in their work.

The *Advance*, the excellent Congregationalist paper published in Chicago, referring to the Centenary of American Methodism, and to the fact that Congregational churches had been planted in the United States a century and a half before the first Methodist church was built, generously says editorially: "How slender was the prospect of increase in the face of the other denominations who possessed the land. Yet to-day our Methodist brethren are the largest of the tribes of Israel. The providence of God withheld Methodism from the whole country for one hundred and fifty years, and then gave it a wide spread conquest."

The *Protestant Churchman* affirms that "the Guild of the Holy Cross" is an incorporated secret Society of Ritualists.

Chicago has now fourteen Baptist churches, besides "mission" appointments, where Baptist Sunday Schools and preaching services are sustained. Quite a number of students are preparing for the ministry at the University and Seminary.

The twenty-third Convention of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States will be held at Zion Church, Harrisburg, Pa., commencing Thursday, May 8, 1868.

Bishop Kerfoot of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, in a letter in the *Protestant Churchman*, correcting an error in regard to some Church matter, takes occasion to speak of the various departments in his Diocese, increase of churches and mission works, and in other respects, which he thinks will challenge comparison with all Dioceses. The good results from the formation of the Diocese have proven the wisdom of the measure.

The whole number of Baptist churches in Ohio is 493, and the aggregate of members, 35,321. The largest churches are the First, Cleveland, 345; the North street, Cincinnati, now a few more than 300. Some of the colored churches have memberships of 500 and 600.

A Circulating Charity.

A sale of autographs which took place some time ago in London, says *La Semaine*, of Paris, included one of the celebrated Franklin's. It was a letter addressed to a Mr. Benjamin Webb, the 22d of April, 1784. Here are the curious contents:

I send you herewith a note of ten louis-d'or. I do not pretend to give you much; I only lend you this sum. When you return to your own country, I do not doubt but you will meet with some employment which will enable you to pay off your indebtedness. In that case, should you meet with an honest man in difficulties, you will acquit yourself of your obligation towards me by handing to him these ten louis, imposing upon him the same conditions, viz, that he shall transfer it to another as soon as he is able to do so. I hope that this money will thus pass through many people's hands before it meets with a man base enough to arrest its course. This is a scheme of mine to do the greatest amount of good with little money. I am not rich enough to do much good; the ruse is therefore necessary to enable me to make the most of the small means at my disposal."

—The following note from "Mark Twain," concerning "Gideon's Band," appears in the Washington Chronicle: "Mr. Editor: I see it stated that the staunch old salt, Mr. Gideon Wells, is going to rally to the protection of the President with his four hundred marines. Do you know if that party is entirely made up? I would like very much to belong to Gideon's Band. Here's my heart and here's my hand. I want to rally to the rescue a little. I am competent. I have been to sea a good deal, and have seen some service as a boarder on shore; besides, I have some entertaining stories to relate, which I have never got anybody to believe yet, and I wish to tell them to those marines.

"We can gain the victory in this enterprise. In the old times there were only three hundred in the Democratic Gideon's Band, and they triumphed. Every Democrat took a horn. Every Democrat carried his own jug. Just arm us four hundred modern Democrats as we have been armed for three thousand years, give us a jug apiece and sound the toesin of war. Avaut! Ahoy! Way for Gideon's Band!

"Mark Twain."

—The present position of Japanese politics is defined by a correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*. Some months ago, the Tycoon, Stotsbashi, resigned. The Mikado afterwards prevailed upon him to resume his duties until such time as the Daimios, or Princes, could arrange the matter. Meantime, as Tycoon, Stotsbashi concluded treaties with foreigners for the opening of Osaka, the last of the Tycoon's ports. But some of the other Princes desired to have their ports opened, and hence the rupture between Stotsbashi and his Daimios. The Daimios, headed by the powerful Prince of Satsuma, whose dominions include the southern part of the Island of Kinsiu, and the Loo Choo group, assert that it is unjust to them to open only Imperial ports. It is replied by the Tycoon that he is willing to open their ports also—but the Government of Yeddo must collect the duties—and to this the Daimios will not consent. If Stotsbashi is successful, foreign intercourse remains unlimited, as at present. If Satsuma and his party succeed, all Japan will be thrown open.

—If any reader classically inclined likes to turn to his Virgil, he will find mentioned in the seventh book of the Æneid, at line 710, the "Tageris Amiternus Cohors," a powerful Sabine city, that in the days before Rome was, led Turnus in his very proper struggle against the foreign adventurer Æneas. In later years it was honored by being the birth place of Sallust, an old fellow of not very proper habits, but well known to most schoolboys—years rolled on and Amiternum changed its name in honor of St. Victorinus, a primitive bishop who was buried there. But the fortunes of this most ancient town seemed to have changed with its name, for Mora, the Bourbon partisan and the king of the Italian bandits, paid it a visit the other day, and could not be persuaded to leave until he had regularly levied, through the mayor, the little sum of 14,000 ducats. And when he at length took his departure, he carried off the mayor a right ear as a memento of his exploit. Such a system of order is a good deal in vogue in Southern Italy.

—An important modification has taken place in the constitution of the new Chinese Embassy. Mr. Burlingame is still its chief and head; but the two mandarins, who were to accompany him as Secretaries, have, by a subsequent decree, been invested with the same rank which is given to Mr. Burlingame, and made co-ordinate with him in the rank of Minister. This is regarded as an advantageous arrangement on all sides. By appointing a foreigner the chief of the mission, the Chinese Government secures the advantages of ability and experience, while by sending natives with the full rank of co-ordinate Ministers, they are giving us the best possible pledge of their determination to open diplomatic intercourse on a footing of complete reciprocity. Nothing can be more fine by making it essentially a Chinese Embassy, they are establishing a precedent which constitutes a new feature in the history of their Empire. The party were to leave Pekin on the 2d of January.

—The gas from the burning well on the Allegheny river, about three miles north of Scrub Grass station, is still in flames. The well was struck about two years ago and the gas has been burning ever since. Within the past six months there has been a perceptible decrease in the volume of gas and flame, and it now rises but four or five feet above the surface of the ground.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important and held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligen correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c. &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful study to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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Six Months ..... 4.00.
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Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

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The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It every week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and select items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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—and one to the getter up the club.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock p. m.

☞ THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of PENN and ROSS streets. TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. A public lecture on "Heaven and Where is Heaven?"

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. YERKES, D. D., formerly pastor of this Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. R. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M.

☞ PREACHING NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Curry Institute Hall, on behalf of the Ladies' Missionary society, by Rev. J. G. F. McCullough. Services in the morning as usual, at 10½ o'clock. All are invited.

☞ REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET will preach to-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the FIRST COLORED CHURCH in Pittsburgh, in DAY'S A. HALL, on Wall street, about twenty yards east of Federal street, Allegheny. Subject: CHRIST AT THE WELL OF SAMARIA.

☞ The friends of all denominations are kindly invited to attend. Come first.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. A. BOSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 12½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

Subject for Sunday evening—"If a Man die shall he Live Again?" Let the living come and see!

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner of Beaver street and Montgomery Avenue, Allegheny. REV. JESSE ELLIOTT will preach TOMORROW (L. DAY) MORNING, at half-past ten o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the evening a sermon to Young Men; subject—"DOUBLE OF CHARACTER." Seats free. Strangers and others will show you to seats.

☞ FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are kindly invited.

In the morning the subject will be preached from Acts 12:49.

In the evening, THE RELATION OF PRAYER TO THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS.

☞ ASTRONOMY CLASS.

A class at Astronomy Class, to meet once a week, will be formed in

CURRY INSTITUTE,

NEXT TUESDAY, AT 4½ P. M.

Persons wishing to become members of the Class are invited to be present at the time specified.

☞

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., WHOLESALE

GRAIN DEALERS,

And Commission Merchants,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
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CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on reasonably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of obtaining a home may time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

S. M. PETTIT,
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Melodeons and Organs,

in perfect order, from $35 00 to $130 00.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
mh12 43 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

STONE QUARRY.

Stone furnished from the APOLLO STONE QUARRY, to order, by the car load, via W. P. R. R. Enquire of

J. FREETLY,
mh12:m'0 Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.

WHITE LIME.

250 *Barrels White Lime,*

Warranted equal to any in market, in store and for sale by

HUGH KNOX,
mh12:m58 No. 23 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

STAR BRAND.—Sugar Cured Hams, put up expressly to our order for family use. A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW.
mh14

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LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Lot at style and best assortment of

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AT PHELAN'S

OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,
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NEW STYLE

FRENCH CHINTZ

Just received and for sale by

WHITE, OHR & Co.,

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NOW READY.

For the Spring Season,

With a large and complete stock of

BOYS, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

All the new and leading styles to be found at

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET,
GRAY & LOGAN.

HOUSE CLEANING.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
EXPENSE AND LABOR SAVED.

"Queen of the Wash Tub,"

Is the best Fluid for cleaning purposes ever discovered, indorsed by home families. Paint, paints, floors, doors, sheaters, stairs, &c., in a perfect manner. Splendid substance for hard and soft water. Removes stains and restores colors; and saves soap, money and health. For washing clothes, dishes, &c., is not excelled. Sold by Grocers. Manufactured by the

Ross Manufacturing Co.
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRINGES,

Cheap Hoadings,

IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 FIFTH STREET.
mh5:

REMOVAL.

The General Foreign Agency,

Managed by the undersigned at the Office of the Adams Express Company, has been removed to

No. 70 Fifth Street,

(Chronicle Building, up stairs,) where Passage Tickets to and from Europe, and

Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France & Switzerland,

Can be procured at lowest rates. Note agency in Western Pennsylvania for Pacific Mail S. S. Company, for California, China and Japan.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
No. 71 Fifth street, (up stairs,) Pittsburgh.
mh11:m6

DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING:

MERCANTILE,
RAILROAD,
NATIONAL BANKING,
AND STEAMBOAT BLANKS.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,
Corner of Wood and Third streets.
mh13:m65

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ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ A. P. A.—NOTICE.—The members of Allen Division Lodge No. 18, American Protestant Association, are particularly requested to attend a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, as business personally interesting to each member will be transacted. By order of the Lodge.

mh14:m76 S. S. WATTERS, P. S.

☞ NOTICE.—At the annual meeting of the UNION REFINING and STORING COMPANY, held at their office, 13 Liberty street, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS—JOSEPH K. KIRKPATRICK, JAMES LYONS, JOHN P. SCOTT, ROBERT PATTERSON, WM. F. LANG, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, JOHN McCLOSKEY.

PRESIDENT—JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.
TREASURER—JAMES L. PERSON.
SECRETARY—WM. F. LANG.
mh11:6t

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FEED ANS.....Manager.

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TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, '68

NEW,

EXTENSIVE, AND TALENTED

COMBINATION TROUPE!

Embracing the most popular names of the day. Read the list of the Company:

THE ZUCOLO SISTERS,

Late of Barret & Palmer's Black Crook Parisienne Ballet Troupe, Niblo's Garden, New York, the most talented and beautiful dancers of the day. The sisters of the Prima Donna.

Miss Lottie La Tour, Miss Henrietta,
Miss Leonie De Vere, Miss Pauline Marsh,
Miss Carrie Leon, Miss Ella Dupuy,
Miss Virginia Prandi, Miss Linnie Day.

MONS. CHERIE AUSTIN and Mons. CHARLES, the Wonderful Sable Zouave Manipulators.

The Most of the Stars.

GOLD SILVER BROTHERS,

George, Burlesque and Ground and Lofte, the acknowledged Champions of America.

FRED BUCKINGHAM, Comic Vocalist, from the Adelphi, Boston.

BOB HART, the Fun-ist Negro Comedian.

BILLY ALLEN, the side-up-lifting Contortionist.

FRANK GERARD, the Wonderful Bird Imitator.

Masters ALF and EDDIE, the wonderful Violinists.

SAM DE VERE, in his mirth-provoking Comicalities.

DENNY GALLAGHER, Pittsburgh favorite.

JOE NEY CAMPBELL, the great Negro "Bones."

A Splendid Corps De Ballet and Complete Dramatic Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette and Dress Circle..... 50 cents
Gallery..... 25 cents

RARE AND

VALUABLE WORKS,

AT HALF PRICE.

Gallery of Nature, by Rev. Thomas Milner, London.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, London.
History of the Conquest of Peru, 2 v., London.
The Life of Charlotte Bronte, London.
Sismondi's Literature of Europe, 2 v., London.
Duke's History of the Church of Ashrifa, 1 v., London.
History of the Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., London.
Biographical and Critical Essays, Prescott, London.
Uses of the Colonies, by Charles Roweroft, London.
The Postoral Works of Charles Cotton, 1771, London.
Gil Blas, illustrated, Sohn's Edition, London.
Shakespeare's Works, 20 vols., London, 1778.
The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols.

STATIONERY of all kinds, wholesale and retail, at Factory prices.

TOY BOOKS in great variety, at the Publishers' prices.

Back numbers of all the Monthly Magazines. Subscriptions received for all the Magazines and Illustrated Papers.

Call and get a supply at the

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

ALLEGHENY

GROCERY AND PROVISION

COMPANY.

JOHN A. McGRAW, President.

J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.

The Stock of this Company is already nearly bought up. Those wishing to avail themselves of its benefits, had better

APPLY AT ONCE.

At 26 Federal St., Allegheny

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of 16 acres, has on it an orchard of about 3 acres and a good frame house of 5 rooms and cellar, a curing of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ½ of a mile west of Manchester Station, on the Cashsauka R. R. To be sold on a credit of 1 to 10 in 5 with payments from 3 to 5 acres.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

A good Frame Dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished with good cellar, will let for $22 feet 9 inches, situate No. 80 Adams street, Main ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

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BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. Two good building lots, 20 feet front each, on Fifth street, one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Charlotte street, one lot on Fremont street, Allegheny, and one lot on East Liberty, one lot 24, on Penn 100 avenue. A number of lots at Sharpsburg.

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mh 2:m 5

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All gloves made by me bear my signature,

Laporte.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Exclusive Agents for the United States,

No. 58 White St., New York.
feb 13:2m

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS,

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own shares of the Banks of the counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the tax of five mills on the dollar, per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open for the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes. Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "a collection fee and mileage."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
fe24:m77 County Treasurer.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRASEE'S TEA MART,

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FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE GLASS, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Cornices, Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Consoli, Tripod and Pier Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND RESILDING executed in the highest manner of the art.

☞ PRICES MODERATE. mch21:m78

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Unpacking daily, new and beautiful

WALL PAPERS,

FOR SPRING SALES.

Persons desirous of finishing rooms anew before the first of April,

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DEALER IN

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Tanners' Scraps, Cereons,

CATTLE TAILS,

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Office and Warehouse—No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

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IN GREAT VARIETY,

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,

AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,

(NEAR FIFTH.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IRON FOUNDERS,

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FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

For Plumbers and Gas F

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Appropriation Bill Passed the House—People's Passenger Railway—Pittsburgh Consolidation—Bills Introduced in the Senate—Notaries Public appointments for Allegheny County—Half Fare to Republican State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COLEMAN, Lebanon: Establishing Railroad Companies merged by special enactment previous to 1861, to take advantage of the benefits given by the general act of 1861.

By Mr. CONNELL, Philadelphia: One to continue the rate of interest at six per cent., and repealing the usury law.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: One incorporating the Horner, Susquehanna and Cherry Tree Railroad Company.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: One empowering the Burgess of Braddocks Borough to commit persons adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct to the county jail in default of payment of fines; also, authorizing the borough of Braddocks to permit its streets to be occupied by coal roads.

Authorizing the School Directors of East Deer township to borrow money.

By Mr. RANDALL, of Schuylkill: Supplement to the act of March 22d, 1867, to increase the Revenues of the Commonwealth, which makes the tax on coal twenty-five cents per ton instead of four cents.

At twelve o'clock, noon, adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PASSED FINALLY.

The Appropriation Bill passed finally.

PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh People's Passenger Railway passed second reading, and was laid over, with the amendments introduced by Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, imposing the same taxes on the Company as are now paid by the Citizens Passenger Railway, and authorizing a connection with the Citizens Passenger Railway upon terms to be agreed upon between the Companies, the Court of Common Pleas to fix the terms in case of dispute.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, Mr. Ford's supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, was amended by securing the new portions of the city from the payment of any portion of the indebtedness of the old portion of the city, providing that each corporation shall pay its own debts, and authorizing the Councils to change the assessments, thereby reducing the tax of the rural districts; allowing the erection of wooden buildings, by consent of Councils; fixing the terms of new officers from December 18th, 1867, to February 1st, 1869; prescribing that tickets shall be voted endorsed "City and Council" and "Ward officers."

Laid over for third reading.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The remainder of the session was occupied with the first reading of private bills on the calendar, without final action.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. FORD'S supplement to the Pittsburgh consolidation acts passed finally as amended.

PASSED FINALLY.

This morning the following bills among others passed finally:

Annexing the Southwestern portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Authorizing East Birmingham borough to borrow $100,000 for improvements.

Authorizing the opening of Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Changing the name of Back street, Kittanning, to Grant avenue.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Horse Breeders Association, capital $100,000, to hold land in Butler and adjoining counties.

Supplement to act relative to the draining of wet and sprouty lands, extending the same to the draining of coal and other mines in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Somerset counties.

Incorporating the Union Grocery, Produce and Variety Co-operative Association of Brownsville, Fayette county, capital $75,000.

Incorporating the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steamship Company, capital $100,000, with the privilege of increasing to $1,000,000.

Changing the name of Kittanning University to Columbia University.

Incorporating Apollo Cemetery, Armstrong county.

Incorporating St. Paul's Orphans' Home near Butler.

A supplement for the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company, Allegheny city, increasing the number of Directors to fifteen and authorizing the present Directors to appoint eight additional Directors till the next election.

Preventing fishing with nets or seines in streams of Beaver county for five years hereafter.

Incorporating Petroleum Calcium Gas Light Company of Pennsylvania, to supply cities, towns, &c., capital two hundred thousand dollars, office at Kittanning, Armstrong county.

Supplement for People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, repealing section seventh of the charter, and authorizing dividends out of the net earnings.

Adjourned till Monday.

Notaries Public for Allegheny County.

The following appointments of Notaries Public for Allegheny county were made by the Governor to-day: John Ramsey, Allegheny City; Gilbert McMaster, Philip R. Mertz, George W. Thompson and Charles C. Taylor, Pittsburgh; Frederick M. McGee, Oakland; J. R. Jacques, East Birmingham.

Free Tickets from Republican State Convention.

Delegates to the Philadelphia State Republican Convention, traveling over the Pennsylvania Central and paying the full fare, will be furnished free tickets by Colonel Jordan for returning home.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MANN, Republican, of Potter, moved that when the House adjourns to-morrow it adjourn to meet on Friday morning. Agreed to.

BOOM AND DAM IN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

The bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a boom and dam in the Allegheny river, in Corydon township, Warren county, passed finally as it came from the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GALLAGHER, Westmoreland: Authorizing the assessment of a tax to repay money borrowed to pay bounties in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county; also, extending the general fee bill of 1865 to Westmoreland county for two years more.

By Mr. FORD, Allegheny: Authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of stationary steam engines and steam boilers in Allegheny county by the Judges of the Courts, acting with an advisory Committee, and defining the duties of said Inspector; also, incorporating the borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county.

By Mr. SMITH, Allegheny: supplement to the act of 1867, relating to Manchester borough, repealing so much of said act as annexes a portion of McClure township to said borough.

By Mr. NICHOLSON, Beaver: Exempting the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Beaver borough, from taxation; also, incorporating the borough of Baden, in Economy township, Beaver county. This last bill passed finally.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Restraining unlicensed peddling in Tarentum borough, Allegheny county.

By Mr. SEAKNIGHT, Fayette: Incorporating the Monongahela Association of Baptist Churches; also, extending the time for the payment of enrollment tax on an act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank of Uniontown, Fayette county.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

Thomas McCoy, an old resident of this city, died suddenly at his residence in Armstrong's row, in the Ninth ward, on Saturday. The deceased was fifty-six years of age and had been afflicted with heart disease. Dr. Asdale was called in to see him immediately, and stated that apoplexy was the cause of his death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

The Alabama Claims.

Important Debate in the English Parliament.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—A large meeting of friends of D'Israeli was held at his official residence last night. Nearly all of the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings were not made public, but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Lord Lieutenant has released from confinement W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for leading the illegal procession.

LONDON, March 5.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons this evening D'Israeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Earl Derby. Upon entering the House he was received with loud cheers from both government and opposition benches. D'Israeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of Earl Derby, saying his colleagues were loth to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief, and they all most earnestly hoped for his restoration to health and power. D'Israeli then proceeded to say Her Majesty had been pleased to entrust him with the task of forming a government, and he should not decline the gracious offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new Ministry, and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace; not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England. Based as it was upon esteem and respect, the domestic policy of the new government would be a liberal one. [Cheers and laughter.] Recognizing national traits as the best securing national institutions, he regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland; but as Lord Derby said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign confederations. Such a suspension of the privileges of the writ was not incompatable with the gentle exercise of the law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country. After a few mere explanations, not of general importance, D'Israeli resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Bowyerie, member for Kilmarnack, said the policy of Earl Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only, the new government would meet with serious opposition in the House of Lords.

Earl Malmesbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday next. After announcing the change in the Government, he added its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russell declared that no confidence could be placed in a policy which was always saying one thing and meaning another. He said the liberal members had given their support to Lord Derby, on his pledge to bring about a reduction of the franchise, but none in reality had been made. Such a mode of educating a party was unprecedented.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons last evening, after the transaction of other business, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Member for Reading, called up the question of the Alabama claims. He made a long and eloquent speech, urging the settlement of this vexed question on the plan proposed by the American Government. In calling for the papers on the subject, and in moving the consideration of the question, he disclaimed any feeling of prejudice. All future negotiations would but add to the complications already existing. He traced the progress of the civil war in the United States to its happy termination. He said the firing on Fort Sumter evoked the famous proclamation of President Lincoln, and in less than a month from the issuing of that proclamation Great Britain had recognized the Southern insurgents as belligerents. They had no fleets, but purchased their ships in our ports. These ships, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of our Government to stop them, eluded our vigilance and went to sea, and were hospitably received at British Colonial ports. They captured and destroyed during the war more than two hundred merchant vessels. In less than two years the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled. For this reason he thought we ought to treat these claims generously. They were made in 1862, by American Minister Adams. After a warm eulogium on the course of the United States, he said an arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government, but was refused by Earl Russell, who denied the suggestion. Lord Stanley might have taken too other course, but the Tories had changed on the question of household suffrage. The question of recognition by England was only as to her right. If there were a right, that might safely be referred. But Lord Stanley insisted that the responsibility of England was only a moral one in the Alabama case. He thought the less said about morality on this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of a war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely, but he thought on the other hand that all needless irritation should be shunned.

Lord Stanley took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of Mr Lefevre, and warmly complimented Minister Adams for the spirit he had displayed. He said we could not make indiscriminate concession, but would learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand the points. Much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain, in the same case, (with five hundred millions of debt, contracted through a civil war, in which a million lives had been lost,) might appreciate the matter better than mere lookers on only. He thought England had been otirely neutral; but no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality, coupled with warm sympathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions, but the great point recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. Nobody contends that at no time the South acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Britain to to recognize them at the time she did? The Confederate ship Alabama did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run was fought in 1861. Admitting it was wrong for Great Britain to recognize the South, would the United States Government say that its case against the Alabama had been altered had Great Britain made a declaration of neutrality six, rather than eleven, months before she sailed? The speaker referred to the speech of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, on the subject of recognizing Hungary, in support of his argument. How could England refuse to recognize a war which Secretary Seward himself had announced to be a civil war nine, twelve and sixteen days before the proclamation? Who could complain if England had recognized a civil war which the United States had admitted some weeks before? In conclusion, he thought a friendly adjustment of the difficulty still practicable. He deprecated the debate. The friendly reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. The Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people o the entire world.

Mr. Forster, member from Bradford, thought Mr. Seward's view of the question of the recognition of the Alabama claims deserved better treatment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, the view that was right and sensible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. He thought had any influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister, the point might have been already adjusted.

John Stewart Mill was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question as the result of a mutual mistake The real question was whether England was bound to prevent such expenditures as that of the Alabama. He denied that the United States claimed, or could claim that the recognition of the South was a violation of law, but that it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by endorsing the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. Gladstone, member for South Lancashire, thanked Mr. Lefevre for his able speech, and Lord Stanley for his temperate reply. He (Mr. Gladstone,) could not understand why the negotiation was ended. Nor could he agree with Mr. Mill that Lord Stanley had admitted reparation was due, or that an arbiter would surely decide against England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the Alabama depredations was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once, or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred from the closing sentence of Lord Stanley, that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that the friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying, if his inference was correct, the whole country would sustain Lord Stanley in a just and honorable settlement of the case. The debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE.

LONDON, March 7.—Nearly all the leading papers have editorials this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening on the Alabama question.

The *Times* says the debate must convince the United States Government that England wishes to settle the law in this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration is due to no desire to shun her just obligations. Mr. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanley in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding.

The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

FENIANS OFFERED PARDON AND REFUSE IT.

It is reported the Fenian prisoners who were captured recently at Dungarran were offered pardons on condition they would give their parotes to leave the Kingdom. It is further reported the prisoners unanimously refused assent to this proposition.

A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Burke, Casey and Shaw are confined. Their trials have been set down for next month.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

In the Commons last evening Charles Gilpin, member from the Borough of Northampton, gave notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

Lord Stanley submitted further official notes about Mexico.

On an order to go into Committee of supply, Earl Mayo said he hoped the debate on the condition of Ireland would end by Friday next, so that the House might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

LONDON, March 7.—Marquis Pepoli, formerly French Minister to Russia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity.

G. W. Hunt, M. P., who resigned his seat when he went into the Cabinet, has been re-elected from Northamptonshire He will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase by the government of all telegraphs in the kingdom.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The South American mail steamer, which touched at Lisbon, has arrived here.

Details from the Rio Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans continued. The Brazilians made several attempts to cut the communications of General Lopez through the Gran Chaco, but failed, and in the engagements which took place Lopez gained fresh advantages.

General Alexander Asboth, Minister and resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after a protracted illness.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, March 5.—Late dispatches from China and Japan are received via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats has taken place between the partisans of Shagoon and the Diamos, which were attended with heavy losses of life, and great excesses were committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country, the Ministers of Foreign powers had all left Osaca.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

General Freshet Threatened—Breaking Up of the Ice—Damage to Property—Storm at Kansas City.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 7.—The rains of the past two days extended all over the northwest, and a general freshet is threatened. Already much of the country is flooded, and some damage is reported.

OMAHA, March 7.—A heavy rain prevailed nearly all last night, during which the ice in the river broke up, carrying away about two hundred feet of a temporary railroad bridge across the river. There was no other damage done.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 7.—The ice broke up this morning, causing great excitement and fears for the buildings and bridges at the water power. The water is higher than ever before.

ALTON, Ills., March 7.—By the breaking of the ice gorge here this morning several dams and bridges were considerably damaged. The loss as far as known exceeds twenty thousand dollars. The rise is the highest section higher than they have been for years.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 7.—The ice in the Mississippi river at this point started twice to-day, moving however but a short distance. A high wind prevailed during the day. Freezing a little to-night.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—A very heavy wind and rain storm prevailed in this vicinity yesterday noon. Large streams of water ran along the streets, many crossings were impassable and a large number of basements and cellars flooded. The spire of the First Presbyterian Church was blown down, and a portion of the roof taken off. Several chimneys and small buildings were demolished. Signs, lumber and splinters flew in all directions. The rain cut great gullies in newly made streets and caused heavy land slides in the streets where paving was being done. It was the heaviest storm ever known in this locality. No estimate of the damage has yet been made.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Attack Upon a Family, and Two Sons Killed—Attempt to Kill the Father—The Murderer Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—A most horrible double murder was committed near Anderson, Ind., Saturday afternoon. The murderer, George Stotler, went to the house of an old man, named Eisenagle, and requested the loan of a horse to attend a funeral. Being refused he swore vengeance against the family, but went away. Some time during the evening he returned and commenced abusing the family, and was ordered to leave the house, which he refused to do Mr. Eisenagle's sons, William and Isaac, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen, undertook to eject him from the house, when a scuffle ensued, during which Stotler drew a pocket knife and stabbed William four times, penetrating the heart and killing him instantly. He then caught Isaac, threw him on a bed and stabbed him in the heart, causing instant death. He next went into another room, where the old man was lying on a bed, and attempted to stab him, but the old man struck him with a stick of wood and broke the knife. He then left the house and fled to the woods, but was arrested yesterday and is now in jail at Anderson.

Stotler is said to be a desperate character. He was not intoxicated at the time of the murder, but had been drinking.

Summons of the Impeachment Court

Official Public Debt Statement.

Report on Whisky Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1868.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT ROME.

The Secretary of State sent a communication to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of that body, on the subject of the alleged interference of our Consul in Rome in the late difficulties in Italy. The last letter from the Consul denies that he went out to join the Papal troops armed with his own rifle. He received permission from the Commanding General to join and accompany the moving column of pontificial troops, simply as a spectator. In endeavoring to render a wounded man assistance he was slightly wounded, and found himself a target for a Garibaldian rifle. Twice he was fired at by the same person, and feeling that unpleasant results might ensue, he picked up a gun for his own protection, when his assailant retired and ceased to annoy him. Mr. Seward disapproved the conduct of the Consul. No instructions from his government required his presence with the Pontifical army in the field, either as a belligerent or spectator. No interest of the United States could be served by it, and no motive could reasonably be assigned for it, except an interest in the cause in which the army was engaged, or mere curiosity. Mr. Seward concludes: "It will depend on your own better content hereafter, or in some part upon the circumstances not yet fully understood, whether the department can be content to leave the case with the reprimand."

ABDUCTION IN CANADA.

In answer to the resolution of February 21, the President transmitted to the Senate copies of the correspondence and papers relating to the abduction of Allen McDonald, a British subject, who was arrested in Canada on a charge of smuggling and carried into the United States by a Sheriff from Michigan on the 5th of October last. After a long correspondence on the subject, Mr. Seward, on the 17th of February, addressed a letter to Mr. Thornton, British Minister, in which he says he is authorized to express the disapprobation of this government of the proceedings in the case of McDonald, and to direct that person to be set at liberty in Canada. Mr. Thornton, February 7th, says he has no doubt Her Majesty's government will be made gratified and entirely satisfied with the contents of Mr. Seward's note, adding, in conclusion: "I hope you will believe that we can have no sympathy with the individual in question who showed so great a want of good faith on the occasion, nor was the representation I made to you inspired by any wish to withdraw a convicted criminal from punishment. That man came into Canada for the purpose of inviting your assistance for the prevention of any conflict between the authorities of our two countries. I have taken upon myself the responsibility of not accepting your offer that Allen McDonald should be set at liberty in Canada, confident that Her Majesty's Government will approve of this step at the same time, and that they will appreciate the straightforward manner in which you have treated the matter."

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1868.

THE SUMMONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The summons for President Johnson to appear before the Impeachment Court, prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, is now in the hands of Chief Justice Chase for examination, and it is expected will be handed to the Sergeant-at-arms for service this afternoon.

THE SUMMONS SERVED.

George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, waited upon President Johnson at four o'clock this afternoon and served upon him the summons to appear before the Court of Impeachment. The President replied he would attend to the matter.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $487,000. National Bank currency issued, $1,121,130; amount in circulation, $299,749,745. Fractional currency destroyed during week, $237,000. Receipts of internal revenue for the week, $5,485,629, and for the fiscal year to date, $134,843,031.

The Postoffice money order system throughout the country is paying a profit of $25,000 annually.

Eleven thousand four hundred and four acres of land were disposed of at the Brownsville, Nebraska, land office in February.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States, on the first of March, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. Bonds	$ 212,784,400 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868	2,375,191 80
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	283,681,000 00
Six per cent 5-2 bonds	1,467,221,600 00
Navy Pension fund	14,000,000 00
Total	$1,976,103,191 80

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. Bonds	$ 22,410,000 00
Three year 7-30 and 1 hundred Notes	144,780 00
Three year 7-30 Notes	272,931,100 00
Three per cent. Certificates	10,560,000 00
Total	287,250,180 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.

3 year 7-30 Notes, due August 15, 1867	1,519,600 00
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 15, July 15, August 15, and October 15, 1867	6,161,000 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury Notes, act of 1857, and prior thereto	159,661 64
Bonds of April 15, 1842	6 00
Temporary Loan, act March 3d, 1863	614,192 10
Temporary Loan	1,409,700 10
Certificates of Indebtedness	19,100 00
	$10,630,153 64

Debt Bearing no Interest.

U. S. Notes	$ 356,167,747 00
Fractional Currency	32,907,947 51
Gold Certificates of Deposit	75,089,360 00
Total	$ 414,165,054 51
TOTAL DEBT	$2,841,267,679 95

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin	$ 106,873,274 75
Currency	21,754,082 36
Total	$ 128,377,407 1

Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury $2,319,420,622 84

REPORT ON WHISKY FRAUDS.

Gen. Van Wyck will, in a few days, submit to the House his report in regard to whisky frauds. This report will detail the nature and extent of the frauds, the manner in which they are perpetrated, the loss to the Government, and to what extent federal officials are connected with them. He will recommend a reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents per gallon, to be collected at the still and in the quantity produced, the amount of tax to be estimated by the capacity of the still.

LOUISVILLE.

Terrible Wife Murder—The Murderer Attempts to Take His Own Life—Attempts to Escape and is Captured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—A most horrible murder occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. Wm. Kriel, a butcher, seized his wife by the throat, threw her violently upon the floor, and drawing a six barreled revolver fired, the ball entering just above the left ear, producing death almost instantly. Kriel then placed the pistol to his head and fired, the ball glancing and inflicting a slight wound. At this moment a sister of Mrs. Kriel entered the apartment, whereupon Kriel fired four general times, causing her to faint. Kriel then again discharged his pistol at his head and ran, but was captured after a short chase. The cause assigned for the crime was that Mrs Kriel, having received inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband, had gone to live temporarily with her mother. Kriel met her there yesterday, and becoming enraged at her conduct shot her.

CHICAGO.

Five Men Killed by a Blast Explosion in High Building Burned—Railroad Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 5.—Yesterday afternoon while five men were engaged in tamping an unexploded blast on the Norton Canal, near Lemont, in this county, the blast exploded, killing three of them instantly, and injuring another so that he subsequently died. The fifth was seriously injured, but will probably recover.

The High School building at Fon du Lac was destroyed by fire last night, together with all the books, fixtures, &c. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $10,000.

The fifth annual report to the stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad shows the net earnings for the year ending December 31st, 1867, to be $1,743,733.42.

MEXICO.

Trial of Conspirators to Overthrow the Government—Their Plan and Object.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, March 8.—The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz.

The trials of persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez Government are progressing. The plan was to assassinate the members of Juarez's Cabinet, overcome the regiment stationed at the Palace, rob the treasury, and indulge in scenes of rapine and murder.

Troops have been dispatched to quell the revolution at Mazatlan.

The affairs of Corlies & Co., New York agents for the Mexican loan, have been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Teft, of that firm, is a passenger in the steamer, and will sail for New York on Tuesday next.

Everything is quiet in the Mexican Republic.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Execution of Eisle at Parkersburg.

The Murderer on the Scaffold—Public Execution—Witnessed by 5,000 Persons—His Confession.

Joseph Eisle *alias* John Shafer was publicly executed at Parkersburg, West Virginia, Friday last, for the murder of Lillienthal, Teutor and Ulrich. The two former, it will be remembered, were killed at Parkersburg, and the latter at Wheeling. The murderer, it appears, was on friendly terms with his victims, and had no other incentive to commit the awful crime, by which he forfeited his own life, than the acquisition of small sums of money, which he paid out to his creditors as soon as obtained. The following is the confession he made in February, while in jail awaiting trial:

"I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I am the murderer of Aloys Ulrich, Joseph Lillienthal and Rudolph Teutor, and that I intended also to kill the fourth man if Almighty God had not prevented it, for which I thank him on my knees day and night. I want no witnesses and no defence, and cannot really give any reason for my misdeeds, except that the evil spirit led me into temptation, and I could not resist it.

"I beg, also, that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those to whom I owe may not think that they will be defrauded. I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible.

"Signed, from Parkersburg gives the following account of the execution:

PARKERSBURG, March 6.—John Eisle, *alias* John Shafer, the murderer of Lillienthal, Teuter and Ulrich, and the man who murdered Major White, all of this city, was hanged this afternoon in a field adjoining the Northwestern pike, about two miles out of town.

The weather was cloudy and wet, and the roads knee-deep with mud. Notwithstanding this, a crowd of over five thousand, of both sexes, a few mounted or riding in wagons, were there to see the execution of one of the most coldblooded murderers known in the annals of crime.

The prisoner, escorted by his confessor, Father Parke, arrived at the scaffold about 12:30 p. m. He made no address, but handed to a friend a written confession, which is to be published. He maintained a calm and stolid manner, and ascended the gallows with a firm step, showing a rather prepossessing face and presence.

The drop fell at one o'clock, and life was pronounced extinct at twelve minutes after. He did not struggle, and but for an occasional slight tremor and uplifting of the hand, one would have supposed death instantaneous.

The ground was kept by two companies of militia. The behavior of the assembly was quiet and orderly, and befitting so solemn an occasion.

Eisle was a native of Baden; served two years in the Papal army, only one of which was spent in Rome; from this he deserted and probably went to the brigands of the mountains, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married about a year since. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

New Developments.

Hugh Connelly and Daniel McGeary, who were implicated in the East Liberty robbery and indicted with others for house breaking, as will be seen by our Court reports of yesterday, were acquitted. It appears, however, that there was some ground for their further detention, and they were remanded to jail by the Court. Yesterday evening the cause of their detention was developed, by Chief of Police Green making information before the Mayor charging them with receiving stolen goods. The charge was based upon information obtained from John Bindell, one of those convicted of the East Liberty robbery, that Connelly received a quantity of boots and shoes stolen from a store in Lawrenceville last fall, and also two chests of tea and other articles stolen from a grocery in the Diamond. One chest of the tea and two empty chests were found on the premises at the time the East Liberty goods were discovered. These men should have been originally indicted for receiving stolen goods, as there is no evidence to connect the guilt of any other crime. Commitments were lodged against them.

Gen. Robinson's Will.

The last will and testament of the late General William Robinson, Jr., has been probated. It is dated March 15th, 1861, and the codicils, of which there are two, are dated respectively January 4th, 1861 and July 12th, 1864. The entire estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to his wife, Mary Robinson, during her natural life, after the death of which it is to be divided among his seven children equally, to be held in trust by the executors, Mary Robinson, James Robinson and William H. Shoenberger, until such time as the youngest son of Alexander Robinson shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when it is to be divided. It also provides for the payment, annually, of two hundred and fifty dollars to Sarah Clendening, during her natural life.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, furnishes the following list of interments and the diseases which caused them during the week commencing February 23d, and ending March 1st 1868:

The number of deaths were 20; males, 9; females, 11; white, 19, and colored, 1. Of the above there were under 1 year, 4; from 1 to 2, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2.

Diseases—Heart spasms, 1; Asthma, 1; Small Pox, 2; Typhoid fever, 1; Meningitis, 3; Consumption, 3; Debility, 1; Palsy, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Croup, 1; Catarrh, 2; Arachnitis, 1; Still born, 1.

Consumptives.

Dr. Keyser says that most consumptive cases are those of neglect and inattention to the premonitory symptoms. He feels warranted in his opinion on this subject from the cures of hundreds of cases in their initial stages, which, if allowed to progress, would have ended in some incurable lesion of the vital respiratory organs. This is true, not only as far as lungs are concerned, but also with regard to any other of the vital parts. In fact, every one knows that it is admitted in the common affairs of every day life, that he who postpones to an indefinite period what should be attended to at once, is not only deemed an unwise but even a neglectful man. Hence the more consequence than money, for no one is able to use the latter discreetly without a proper observance of the rules which govern the former.

Announcement.

The great rush of patients at the palatial apartments of the Great Arabian Physician has caused the learned and experienced doctor to temporarily withdraw his card from the GAZETTE. When he succeeds in effecting cures for those already entered on his books for treatment, he will resume advertising. He has been remarkably skillful, and has already effected hundreds of cures in this city. Some of his cases were very obstinate, but with rare care, skill and knowledge the Great Arabian triumphed over disease.

Dr. Keyser says that Rheumatism is a constitutional disease and not entirely to a part merely. Whilst he is willing to admit that it manifests itself in a particular part of the system, he at the same time contends that the disease is never-the-less general, and those who have become its victims oftentimes lose flesh and are troubled with wandering pains in various parts of the internal organs as well as in the joints and extremities of the body. No case of Rheumatism or neuralgia (pain in a nerve,) was ever permanently cured by any other course than one which had for its object the restoration of a healthy action to the liver and digestive organs, to bring about which it is not necessary to pull down the system by violent depletory measures, but rather to build it up to the *par* standard of health.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, And with some sweet, oblivious antidote, Cleanse the stuffed bosom of the perilous stuff That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the life giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF

Sudden Death.—Coroner's Inquest.

Mrs. Barbara Shotts died suddenly at her residence on Liberty street, in the Ninth ward, Thursday evening, about six o'clock. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest yesterday morning, when the jury found that death resulted from natural causes. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age. She leaves a husband and one child, the only survivors of quite a large family.

Great Arabian Physician.—Owing to the crowds of patients which daily throng the elegant apartments of the Great Arabian Physician, corner of Liberty street and Cecil alley, that gentleman has been compelled to temporarily withdraw his advertisement. Those wishing to avail themselves of his scientific cure will please call and register their names in advance.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF

FRIGHTFUL CUTTING AFFRAY

Felonious Assault upon a Negro by a White Man—He Takes Him Five Times—The Perpetrator Arrested—Statement of Both Parties.

A ruffianly and brutal affray occurred yesterday morning at No. 29 First street, Third ward, Allegheny, in which Isaac Johnson, a colored man, was cut in a frightful manner by John Johnson, a white man. It appears that the parties have been working together for over a year as "night soilers," lived in the same house, and no difficulty has ever existed between them until yesterday morning, when this affray occurred. The white man alleges that while he was lying in his bed yesterday morning the negro came into the house drunk and was behaving himself in a disorderly manner, when he called to him to keep quiet, whereupon he (the negro) came into his bedroom, seized a chair and made an assault upon him, beating him over the head with it and swearing he would knock his brains out. He got out of bed as soon as possible and knocked the negro down with his fist, and prevented him from beating his brains out with the chair. The negro then seized upon an axe, which was standing in the room, and made at him with that; he fled to the kitchen and locked himself in, and the negro broke in the windows and followed him. He then, in self defence, pulled his knife out of his pocket and cut him. The negro's testimony varies a little from this, and in order to avoid doing either of them injustice, having given one story we will give the other also. It is as follows: He says he is 22 years of age; came from Baltimore over one year ago, and shortly after coming to Allegheny began work with Johnson as a "night soiler," and boarded with him. There was also a shoemaker boarded in the house. They always got along peaceably. He locked up the jobs, done most of the work, and gave John two-thirds of the money. Friday night they finished a job of work and went home together. When they arrived at the house, Johnson, having a key for the cellar door, went into the house that way and came up and opened the front door, which was fastened on the inside, and let him in. When he got in Johnson told him that the woman that was in bed with his wife. During Saturday and Sunday Johnson was cross and sullen, but did not say anything more to him than was necessary. Yesterday morning, while he was sitting at the table eating his breakfast, Johnson, who was still in bed, called out to him to keep quiet and stop his swearing. He replied that he was not swearing, got up from the table and went into the bed room. As soon as he entered Johnson jumped out of bed, struck him with his fist and knocked him down; he got up and tried to get out of the room, when Johnson came at him with a knife and cut him five times. He received one wound in the back part of the shoulder, two in the breast, one on the right arm, and one on the nose. His cries of murder brought Officer Fisher, of the police, to his rescue, when Johnson was arrested and taken to the lock-up. The negro was removed there also, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. R. A. Johnston. His wounds, though numerous and painful, are considered necessarily fatal. Information was made before Mayor Drum against Johnson, the white man, charging him with felonious assault and battery, upon which he was held for a hearing.

Elopement, Murder and Suicide—Prof. Anderson, the Wizard, Kills His Boy and Commits Suicide.

The following item contained in a special addressed to the Cleveland *Leader*

The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALL HAIL! NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY RICHARD COE.

Oh! brothers of New Hampshire,
Ye patriots brave and true,
What a sweet thrill of joy we sent
Each loyal bosom through,
When from your granite hills was heard,
Reverberating strong,
The trumpet notes of VICTORY!
In echoes loud and long.

All hail to you, Republicans,
Brave peerage of the earth!
We crown you victors—one and all—
And glory be your birth.
We crown you victors, and rejoice,
In this most glorious hour,
That ye have spoken loud and well—
Hurl Copperheads from power!

And we will hurl them from the trust
They basely have betrayed;
Not long are traitor Johnson
Shall in the dust be laid—
Not long before each loyal heart,
Throughout our country broad,
Shall marshal 'neath our leader, Grant,
With praises to the Lord!

Hail! brothers of New Hampshire,
Ye patriots brave and true!
Oh! what a thrill of joy we sent
Each loyal bosom through,
When from your granite hills was heard,
Reverberating strong,
The trumpet notes of victory!
In echoes loud and long!

—FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Paris is coming back to pig tails.

—The British American tur crop this year is a failure.

—The Catalonians have been praying in public for rain.

—Lady Don has concluded to honor England once more.

—Anna Reiss is the new German candidate for operatic honors.

—Trade in Paris has not been so dull at this season for many years.

—The New York *Times* classes Memphia among the foreign markets.

—A stamped fac simile of a signature is as valuable as an original one in England.

—Bandmann has met with the most astounding success in London as Narcisse.

—Parisian ladies are adopting the Polish custom of smoking cigarettes at the dinner table.

—A carricature history of the Georges with four hundred illustrations, is being prepared in London.

—Lady Fitz Maurice has the pleasant distinction of being the most beautiful woman in England.

—The severity of the weather has killed off two of the Ostriches at the *Jardin des plantes* in Paris.

—A dumb man in England was recently spoken of as being possessed of high conversational ability.

—102,260 men were added to the Russian army during last January, less than 9,000 of whom could read or write.

—The Italian expedition to South America is said to be for the purpose of squeezing $2,000,000 out of Montevideo.

—Music Hall, Oxford, has been destroyed by a fire, which owed its origin to a cigar stump carelessly thrown down by a smoker.

—A prominent wine merchant of Portes, France, died recently of hydrophobia, the consequence of a bite from a dog early in last December.

—The Papal troops at Rome are to be armed with an American gun, the Remington breech loading rifle; it being considered better than the Chassepot.

—The church of Villaharia, in the Spanish province of Cordova, has been lucky enough to discover a large and well preserved painting by Murillo, within its walls.

—Twenty years ago the death penalty was abolished by Canton Friburg in Switzerland, and it has just been restored by an almost unanimous vote of the Grand Council.

—The Bourbonists are again very lively in Italy, and the dissolute son of the late Bomba is beginning to be more hopeful, and to call himself *Re dell' Italia Meridionale.*

—A woman in Vienna has recently confessed that during the last ten years she and her father have committed sixteen murders for money. And all the skeletons were found in the cellar.

—A new Carlist insurrection is reported at Madrid. It is certainly a pity that the Spaniards should do so much fighting and endure so much hardship for a dissolute Prince and a still worse Queen, instead of demanding and getting progress and liberty.

—The gaunt figure of famine has been fearfully apparent in the Old World this year. Tunis, India, Algeria, Finland, Courland, Eastern Prussia and Algeria, have all lost frightful numbers of lives by starvation, and still the ghastly record grows in length and horror.

—The House of Lords has recently decided the important Bredalbane case by asserting that when a man and woman have long lived together and been looked upon as man and wife, they must be considered as wedded by habit and repute, and their children are legitimate.

—Rats, it is said, can not live in Alaska because their holes freeze up as fast as they dig them. Neither can they live in St. Thomas because the earthquakes turn their domiciles inside out so often that they become confused and undecided as to which is the inside, and consequently leave.

—The *Courrier Francais* says that each of the representatives of the United States abroad has received a circular from the home government setting forth in strong terms the views of the United States on the Roman question. The *Courrier* seems also to be very much pleased at itself for having said this astounding piece of news.

—A farmer in Nottingham, England, choked to death while trying to swallow an oyster recently. The oyster was large and his throat was small. This we do not vouch for, however, for our experience leads us to believe it is not true. English throats are unusually large, while English oysters are mere pygmies when compared to American ones.

—An employe of the Orleans railroad has invented an amalgamation of coal, petroleum and some other combustible which he makes into bricks and burns on the locomotives of the road. An immense saving in fuel is the result. It burns with intense heat and for a long time, and will shortly be adopted on many of the French roads.

—Some men near Newcastle, England were going shooting, when they found that their powder was damp, and they put it in an oven to dry. They in the meantime sat down and drank ale. A tremendous explosion was the natural result. The house was blown to atoms, two of the men were killed, and the rest were more or less hurt.

—Most persons, we believe, are not aware of the existence of more than one Czar. Yet the wife of one, the erudite and benevolent Czarina Anna Paulowna, died recently at Moscow. The deceased Czarina of Georgia was acquainted with all of the remarkable people of the 19th century, one of the least of whom she was not. She was born Countess of Koutaissoff and married the son of the late George XIII, Czar of Georgia.

—Some of the sovereigns of Europe have private incomes exclusive of those derived from their governments, that are truly astonishing. The Czar, for instance, has more than twenty-five thousand dollars in gold per day. The Sultan has $6,500,000 a year. Napoleon $3,200,000 annual income. The poor Austrian Emperor's income is but $1,000,000, and so on through the list. Each one having quite sufficient to live on very comfortably, in case they should wish to retire to private life.

—The Greencastle *Valley Echo* gives the following ludicrous incident as occouring in Chambersburg. A quarterly meeting was going on in one of the churches, and a lady member resolved to have her four year old baptized. The time for the ceremony arriving, she proceeded to the altar with her bright, laughing cherub in her arms By the usual rm, the minister proceeded to baptize young hopeful" in the name of the her, Son and Holy Ghost," when he aly threw himself back in his r's arms, exclaiming "Hold up, r, Betty washed my face before I here!" The mother's face flushed, ible smile lit the minister's coun- and the congregation "snicker-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 30:6:DAT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel6:d1y

ROBINSON, HEA & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ROBINSON, KING & WILLIAMS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Heat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja31:d2

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Rolled Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Pitts, Plate, Bar Iron, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools, Washboxes, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given to all orders for Copper cut to any desired pattern. m14:d6:6mW

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 128 PENN STREET

m10:6m PITTSBURGH.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Cure guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE for involuntary losses, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate give way at once to this wonderful fluid. Taken regularly according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $5, or four quantities in one for $20. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, R. GRETZER, 168 Second St., New York. 29:6:d&TTS

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion; flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically examined, &c.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. 8:6:m:SMTHUS

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja31:m2TF

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. ap6:d6

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

ESTABLISHMENT STRICTLY

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Our Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals. Horses kept at livery. m10:y&w

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

Successors to E. E. HOLDEN, Jr.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have a full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

O. A. MYERS. W. C. HOPPER. W. E. WILT.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE,

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the heat directly through the boiler, which also overhangs pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on any No. 7, or medium Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK HAWK, READY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, an High Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josiah, Isabella, Dunsmuir, Shanhope, Hirsmon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Clipsmith's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy18:d1y

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

Jas. SPENCER. Jas. M'KAY. ROBERT LIDDELL

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McHANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Market Building, until TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868, for

PAINTING AND PUTTING UP INDEX BOARDS,

At the corners of all streets in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards.

For information as to size or board, &c. apply to this office.

H. J. MOORE,

mh4:td City Engineer and surveyor.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

A very large lot of short lengths of

DELAINES,
PRINTS,
ALPACUAS,
PLAIDS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,

Will be arranged for sale on

Wednesday & Thursday Mornings,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Good bargains will be given.

ON FRIDAY,

Will open a large stock of

Colored Kid Gloves, at 75c.

A great bargain, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

mh10:

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS.

We have constantly on hand a full line of

WHITE GOODS,

COMPRISING

BARRED AND STRIPED NAINSOOK;
PLAIN NAINSOOK AND SWISS;
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC;
BARRED ORGANDIES.

The cheapest Line of Irish Linens

IN THE CITY. A full stock of

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
JACONAT EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

MORRISON'S TAR SHIRTS,

SELLING AT EASTERN PRICES.

We have a splendid line of

Spring and Summer Hosiery,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of CORSETS is completely full.

We have a very good line of

Collars for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MACRUM, GLVDR & CO,

78 & 80 Market St.

mh10:

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,

imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect fit and fruitless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress materials, selected and furnished by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES—5½ TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

fe29:

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT.

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place.

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & BECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

In store and to arrive.

550 bbls. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
500 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice.
100 " extra Carolina bbls.
300 " extra do;

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,

Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

mh13:m3d

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 120 FOURTH STREET. oct8

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

JUST OPENING.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

ALL QUALITIES.

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE CITY.

Special Inducements to those who buy to sell.

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh10 d&w2 (OVER BATES & SALL'S.)

JUST IMPORTED,

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF ROSE ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe27:

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, and a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every grade, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

FEBRUARY ..... 1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

In the market, of equal quality and style.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing,

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:d7

WINTER GOODS.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 97 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with all lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. All guaranteed and price very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no30:d&w

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 98½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONS & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of NEWEST GOODS, such as SILKS, VELVETS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a workmanlike manner, in the cast or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3d&d

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNIC, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest prices. Confectionaries, &c., by the box.

JULIUS EICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja28:m6

HENRY W. JORBACH,

Confectionary and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BRYEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

115 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, four doors from the First Presbyterian Church. ja25:d1y

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANE,

Nos. 125 and 127 Third Street

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed

KID GLOVES & LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 63 DIAMOND ALLEY,

between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

All goods retained in two weeks. Goods left unclaimed in two months. my15:y

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a very large Iron Ore Property in Pennsylvania from which ore has been mined for a furnace more than seventy years, are desirous of a purchaser, or will respond to bie parties for the mining of ore from their property for harvest, their lease, royalty, or on shares, as may be need upon. No one need apply but those who are practically acquainted with the matter of obtaining Iron Ore, and have means sufficient to try on the business energetically and successfully. Address HENRY D. MOORE, 205½ Walnut street, Philadelphia.

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERIK SCHULTZE,

Copper, Tin an Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Coffee, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Andirons and Block Tin Ware. No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Roofing and Guttering done to order, and retail. All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. ja28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applies to all be made to the Governor for the pardon of CHARLES R. STAIN, convicted at No. 307 sept. 1867, Sessions, on Oct. 23, 1867, of manslaughter. Sentenced Nov. 1, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Asst. General.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer,

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

SEWING MACHINES.

HAVING LEASED THE

SECOND FLOOR,

No. 51 Fifth Street,

OVER McCALLUM & BRO.'S

CARPET STORE,

We shall be ready for business on and after

MONDAY, March 9th,

WITH A FULL SUPPLY OF

MACHINES, NEEDLES, &C.,

And in addition shall keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest market rates, a large stock of

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.'S

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINE SILK,

Now recognized as

The Best in the Market.

Also, a full assortment of

SPOOL COTTON,

Made by the best manufacturers in Europe, especially

ESPECIALLY FOR US.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and especially persons who have the

Grover & Baker Machines,

Are respectfully invited to call at our NEW OFFICE, for instructions, as all who are apprehensive that they wish to purchase or not.

Circulars containing samples sent post free on application.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

mh6:m3

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During the use of this clay we have received as much proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, having been used in the Pittsburgh for the months for each pot, and some lasting as long as nine months. We will forward orders for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay's Burnett purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITTMIRE & SON,

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

19:s1

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY CITY, February 26, 1868.

THE REPORT OF VIEWERS appointed to assess benefits and damages arising from the opening of

WASHINGTON STREET,

In the City of Allegheny, is on file at this office, and will be open for inspection until TUESDAY, March 24.

CHAS. DAVIS,

fe29:d21 City Engineer

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power Engines on hand, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Also, P. GRIMES, Wellsville, O., Fifty millers below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, are using the Grimes' Mill.

STAMPS, BRANDS AND STENCILS.—I am prepared at all times to fill orders for Steel Stamps, Branding Irons, for marking patterns and Iron Implements, Also, Stencils for marking barrels, boxes and small packages. I also manufacture Hand Stencils for marking clothing and fine linen goods.

JAMES BOWN,

mh7:tf 136 Wood street.

SEAL PRESSES AND CANCELLING STAMPS.—I manufacture Seal Presses and Cancelling Stamps; also Monograms, or anything appertaining to the Stamp or Steel trade, either out of steel, iron, copper or brass Baggage, hotel, coal, or any checks needed, from either German silver, copper or brass, at

JAMES BOWN'S,

mh7:tf 136 Wood street.

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS.

I have just received 50 nett of No. 1, 16½ Oil Barrel TRESS HOOPS, which I offer for sale at manufacturers' prices.

JAMES BOWN,

mh7:tf 136 Wood street.

MESS MACKEREL.—Choice Bloater Mackerel, in kits and half kits, just received from Boston, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRE

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN F. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. E. LAMBORN, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Missouri.

au15

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the late Wm. Wilson, will sell at Public Sale,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,

A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's station, P. & H., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 263 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, for clearing or the cultivation of grain. The best tracts is well watered by never failing springs, with a well of never failing water in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 4 to 5 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 40 by 60 feet; good tenant house; three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The farm will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.

fe6:td JAMES WATT.

FRAME COTTAGE.

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vaults, lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

ja30

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Manchester, fronting on the main street and within five minutes walk of the Ferry. The house is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. The house is of brick, two-story, contains six large rooms, all well finished, cellar under all of the house. Lot well fenced and good large garden, and the best of water. For further particulars inquire on the premises, A. W. EWING, Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa. fe22:

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap, and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM M. WARD,

120 Grant street,

opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of raising 1,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a first class and lucrative coal business. There are 60 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. Will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 68 Grant st., opposite Court House. no12

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Situated on one of the leading streets in Lawrenceville. The stock is complete and well selected, and the owner has sold goods to the amount of $40,000 per year. With a small addition to the capital the business can be greatly enlarged. Rent for store and dwelling $300 per year. Reason for selling, ill health. Apply to

E. McLAIN & CO.

fe28

FOR SALE—A very desirable DWELLING, having all modern improvements. Apply to

E. McLAIN & CO.

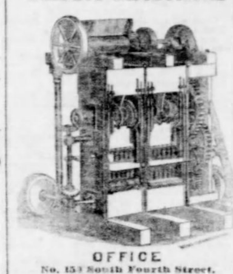
FOR SALE—Two large, well lighted WAREHOUSES, having boiler and engine. Enquire of

E. McLAIN & CO.

fe28

DOUGLAS PATENT

BRICK MACHINE



OFFICE

No. 153 South Fourth Street,

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE YET INVENTED, and the only one that is Reliable, at YARD, No. 417 Germantown Road, and burning kiln

25,000 to 40,000 Bricks Per Day!

The only machine of this kind now in use east of the Mississippi. Bricks pass directly from the machine to the kiln, thus saving the expense and risk of carting.

For COUNTY RIGHTS and any information, address

R. A. DOUGLAS,

No. 130 South Fourth Street,

fe29 PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. Time Paper negotiated.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION

First Mortgage Railroad Bds. for sale. Also, the new LEHIGH GOLD LOAN, 6 per cents, both free from State and U. S. Taxes, and are the cheapest bonds of their class now present on the market.

All Classes of Securities taken in Exchange at Market Rates.

fe24:tf

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertiliser in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, and all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Pamphlets containing certificates of prominent farmers, and giving full directions, copies of which will be sent free to any applicant or dealer address.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO.,

Capital, : : $125,000.

President—EDW. RIVERSIDE.
Secretary—F. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—EDW DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison, Wm. Duncan,
John Mellon, S. D. Dilbridge,
Geo. W. Cliffe, Jas. Malone,
S. B. Johnston,

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Ninth Ward.
Office at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ap26:tf

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEARTHS,
FIRE CLAY, CHIMNEY TOPS,
LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,
And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 104 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. ap13

CROTCHES WRINGERS &c.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN ORR & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from the first day of January last.

JOHN ORR,
JOHN H. WARNER.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1868.

The business will be carried on as usual at the old stand,

NO. 107 WOOD STREET,

By JOHN H. WARNER, whom I would recommend as deserving the confidence of all the friends and customers of the house.

mh10:d3t JOHN ORR.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, McKENNA & CO., of Allegheny City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. ROBINSON

Will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at his New Store,

No. 185 Federal Street,

And assumes all liabilities of the old firm.

ROBINSON, McKENNA & CO.

mh12:m2d J. S. ROBINSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, inst., by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

J. HAWKINS ATWELL,
CHARLES ATWELL,
A. J. LEE.

The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the name and style of ATWELL, LEE & CO., at the old stand, No. 121 Second street.

A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES ATWELL,
A. J. LEE.

Pittsburgh, March 5th, 1868. mh7:m2d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

NICHOLS & HEAP,

In the Grocery Business, at No. 27 Ohio street, City of Allegheny, is this day by them dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle. All accounts of the late firm will be collected by said Nichols, to whom the business will be continued by him.

DAVID NICHOLS,
GEORGE HEAP.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF J. MEYER & CO., Pittsburgh, has this day been dissolved.

LIVINGSTON BROTHER will continue in the

Oil Refining Business,

And assume all liabilities of the old firm.

J. MEYER & CO.,
LIVINGSTON BROTHER.

February 5th, 1868. fe10:m2

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

KIRKPATRICK, LYONS & CO.,

STERLING OIL WORKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW LYONS, JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, and JAMES LYONS, Jr., the only remaining partners, retire from said firm. All unsettled accounts will be settled by KIRKPATRICK & LYONS.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW LYONS,
JAMES LYONS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1868.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK..... JAMES LYONS.

STERLING OIL WORKS,

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil.

Office, No. 193 Liberty Street,

fe7:m2w PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partn

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1868.

SENATE.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The new Registry Law for Pennsylvania passed finally by a strict party vote —yeas 14, all Republicans, and nays 9, all Democrats.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison.

Authorizing the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

To protect the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, granting them the same privileges possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing connection with roads in Allegheny county.

For a bridge over the Allegheny river from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny and Butler Plank Road to mouth of Girty's Run.

Changing the time of holding courts in Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church, Appolo, Armstrong county.

Regulating the compensation of Assessors, Assistant Assessors and Jurors in Allegheny county.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink in Industry township, Beaver county.

Incorporating a company to erect a bridge over the Kiskeminetas river, at Big Dam, Leechburg Armstrong county.

Incorporating the Kittanning Gas Company.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read and passed finally.

An act authorizing the Union Steamship Company to wind up and settle their affairs, and to distribute their assets among the stockholders.

An act allowing Michael Rough, Benjaman Roup, Abijah Cole and William Caseman to be assessed and to vote in Gilmore township, Greene county.

An act authorizing the Burgess and town Council of Brownsville, Mercer county, to levy and collect additional tax.

A supplement to the act relating to the city of Allegheny, authorizing the transfer of the insane supported by said city in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, or any other Insane Asylum in the State, to the Almshouse of said city.

A supplement to the fourth section of an act approved May 1, 1861, relating to Allegheny City, which empowers the Civil Engineer and the Sewer Committee of Councils of said city to act as a Commission to divide said city into Sewer Districts, to be approved by Councils, and to assess public grounds, &c., in the several districts for construction purposes.

A supplement to an act annexing the borough of Manchester to Allegheny City, which provides that all liens transferred by the borough of Manchester and filed for grading and paving streets in Allegheny shall be legal and collectable, and for similar assessments remaining unpaid liens may be filed.

An act incorporating the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company.

An act incorporating the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company in Somerset county with a capital of $100,000.

An act incorporating the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, connecting Bedford with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport; capital, $300,000.

An act incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Mineral Point.

An act incorporating the Pennsylvania and Ohio Mining and Transportation Company, for the mining, purchasing and transportation of anthracite and other coals in and to the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, the west and southwest, to hold lands, &c., in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn over from this evening until Monday afternoon, and neither will, consequently, be in session until Monday.

Mr. Michael Mullen, of Philadelphia, objected off the calendar the bill authorizing the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches from the main line.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

At the afternoon session the following bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the school directors of Bolivar borough, Westmoreland county, to borrow money, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Changing the time of holding elections at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, to the second Friday of March in each year.

Dividing North and West wards of the city of Meadville into precincts and separate election districts.

Declaring null and void the act authorizing the removal of certain cases from the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to Centre county, approved April 10, 1867, being the suits for injuries at the Johnstown Railroad accident in 1862.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Authorizing the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and appertion school taxes within thirty days of the first Tuesday in February.

Extending the provisions of the Act of 1855, increasing fees of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, to Tioga, Union, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Lehigh, Clarion, Cambria, Monroe and Bucks counties until 1870.

Authorizing the Commissioners of Venango county to borrow seventy-five thousand dollars to build a new Court House.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

An act incorporating the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company.

REPORT ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the House Committee of Conference on the free railroad law, submitted a report, signed by all the members of the Committee, substantially accepting the Senate substitute. He deemed it his duty to say that he signed the majority report under protest. He emphatically dissented from the Senate bill where it required a subscription of ten thousand dollars per mile, where it required organizations to keep open their books until the full amount of stock shall have been subscribed before proceeding to operate, and where it limited the amount to be borrowed.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved that the report and bill be recommitted to the Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. JENKS, of Jefferson, offered a resolution increasing the Committee by the appointment of two additional members from each House, and instructing the House Committee to insist upon an abatement of the amount of stock required to be subscribed per mile, to insist upon the House provision leaving it optional with companies to keep or not keep open books for subscription until the full amount is subscribed, and to insist upon allowing companies under this act to borrow double the amount of the whole capital stock instead of only the amount of capital stock paid in. Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Jones, of Berks, and Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, as the additional members of the Committee on the part of the House.

NAME CHANGED.

The bill from the Senate, changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore Company, passed finally.

Adjourned.

Instruction to Pennsylvania Republican Delegates.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin, Republican Convention be passed by a vote of 69 to 41.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

The Platform Adopted.

Public Debt to be Paid According to its Legal Requirements

Generals Hartranft and Campbell Unanimously Nominated for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1868.

The State Republican Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, in the Academy of Music, by Col. Frank Jordan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who made an eloquent speech, referring to past trials and certain triumphs in the future.

Col. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, was elected temporary Chairman. He also made a speech. He referred to the New Hampshire election, which elicited enthusiastic cheers, as also did allusions to General Grant and ex-Gov. Curtin.

The usual Committees on Organization and Resolutions were appointed.

Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, was elected President, and made a speech, endorsing Congress (enthusiastic cheers) and favoring Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield, moved to nominate Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President.

Mr. Russell Errett, of Allegheny, moved to strike out Curtin and insert Hon. B. F. Wade.

Mr. John S. Mann, of Potter, called for a division on the question.

A vote was taken and Gen. Grant declared to be the unanimous choice for President. [Loud cheers.]

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McClure moved for a calling of the roll, each delegate to vote his preference for Vice President. Carried.

The roll was called, Andrew G. Curtin received one hundred and nine votes; Benjamin F. Wade twenty-two; Edwin M. Stanton one.

Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny, voted for Curtin. The rest of the Allegheny delegation, with Messrs. McIntyre and Marks, of Philadelphia, Wiley, of Lancaster, Barner, of Somerset, Barr, of Dauphin, Knorr, of Northumberland, Goodrich, of Bradford, Brower, of Monroe, Hoffman and Clyde, of Dauphin Pott, of Somerset, Mann, of Potter, Frazier, of York, Gehr, of Franklin, and McCormick, of Venango, voted for Benjamin F. Wade.

Mr. Moore, of Washington, voted for Edwin M. Stanton.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cochran, of York, reported resolutions from the Committee, strongly endorsing Grant and Curtin; denouncing President Johnson; strongly approving the policy of Congress and impeachment; calling for the payment of the public debt according to its legal requirements; citing the Declaration of Independence as the basis of Republican sentiments; calling for economy in public expenditures and reduction of taxation; thanking the soldiers and sailors for their services and station for his course; calling on the Senate to remove President Johnson speedily; approving of a registry law; asking the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, and endorsing Governor Geary's administration.

NOMINATIONS.

General John F. Hartranft, was nominated for Auditor General and General J. M. Campbell for Surveyor General, both unanimously.

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES.

A resolution instructing all delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin excited discussion. Curtin was strongly opposed by Messrs. Mann of Potter, Bayne, Marshall, Purviance and Errett of Allegheny, and supported by Messrs. Swope of Clearfield, Mann of Philadelphia, and Cochrane. The vote on the resolution was, yeas ninety-eight, nays forty.

The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Adjourned to seven o'clock p. m.

CURTIN DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO CHICAGO.

Previous to adjournment this afternoon Mr. McClure introduced a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to report delegates from each to the Chicago Convention and one elector, and to select those already appointed, if Curtin men; if not, to select others.

On this question a debate came on at the evening session, and speeches were made against it by Messrs. Errett, Mann of Potter, Bayne and McCormick, and for it by Messrs. McClure and Mann of Philadelphia.

The resolution then passed—yeas, eighty-four; nays, forty-seven.

The Convention then adjourned.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Col. Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, presided temporarily, and was succeeded by General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county.

The Convention proceeded to ballot as a means of ascertaining the preferences of members for candidates for President and Vice President, and declared for Grant unanimously. For Vice President, Andrew G. Curtin received 109, B. F. Wade 22, and E. M. Stanton 1.

Hartranft and Campbell were unanimously nominated for re-election as Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The following were chosen electors at large: C. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia; Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburgh.

The following were chosen delegates at large: Colonel A. K. McClure, Major Orne, of Philadelphia; General Harry White, of Indiana; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; J. W. Blanchard, of Lawrence; Thomas E. Cochrane, of York; Linn Hartman, of Northumberland, and Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the great Republican party of America, without which the rebellion against the Government would have consummated the division of the Union and the perpetuation of human slavery, with the end, comfort and full prosperity of the present Democratic party, is in the fore front of another peril and another trial. Electing its candidate for President in 1860, and re-electing him in 1864, it was called upon to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure have not only been a vain but were simply contributions for the restoration of treason, under the influence of which man, who, by a majority of confidence of his country, is prevented from overthrowing the Government solely by the wise and patriotic stand taken by a loyal Congress,

That we add our voice to the loud acclaim in favor of General U. S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President, and in so doing feel that we are not simply responding to the wishes of constituents, or helping to pay a party debt, but a debt we owe to that great soldier, but preparing the way for that substantial triumph which, while perpetuating the Republican party, preserves and perpetuates Republican principles.

That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law.

That the soldiers and sailors of the Union, who fought and conquered armed rebellion in the field, and stood true to the principles which they vindicated and the flag which floated over them and led them to victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of the loyal people, and as they saved the country by trials, sufferings and sacrifices, they have considerable claims to the highest honors of the nation.

That we tender our most cordial thanks to Edwin M. Stanton, for the firmness, courage and patriotism with which he has maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of the people against the attempted invasions of faithless Executive and his purchased instruments.

That as experience is alike the best instructor of man and nations, so the experience of the rebellion gives us renewed confidence in the pledges and principles of the Declaration of Independence, and with these as our guiding stars the Republican party must always succeed.

That no contract so eloquent could be presented as that between the loud professions of Andrew Johnson and the silent patriotism of Ulysses S. Grant; that as one deals in promises to deceive, the other deals in acts that convince, and that while Johnson has fallen rapidly away from his many voluntary covenants, Grant has accepted equal justice and Radical Republicanism as part alike of conscience and duty.

That the public debt, incurred for the purpose of preserving the existence of the nation, is a sacred obligation, binding the people to its payment in the utmost good faith to the full extent of the legal requirements; that the greatest requirements of prudence and judgment are still required, and should, as far as attainable, be employed at once to maintain the public faith and credit and render the burden as light as practicable upon the productive industry of the country and the wages and proceeds of labor; that it is the dictate of sound policy, as well of greatest wisdom, that the domestic industry of the country should be sustained and protected against foreign competition by adequate tariff laws, and that in whatever particular the existing laws on the subject are defective, they should be amended and made efficient for that purpose, as well as the purpose of raising revenue for the Government.

That by the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, all domestic dissensions and factious opposition to the complete reconstruction of the Union, on the firm foundations laid by the wise and judicious legislation of Congress, will be immediately suppressed and harmony and good feeling restored, settled relations of business established, the revival and improvement of all disturbed sources of national wealth and prosperity be secured, when it is at once made manifest that the people of this country are truly devoted in their determination that the fruits of the late bloody and obstinate struggle shall not be lost and that factious and rebellious resistance to the laws shall be effectually overthrown, and those who attempted to subvert the Government by savage cruelty, rapine and murder.

That Pennsylvania proudly tenders to the loyal people of the Union Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, its great war Governor, and the Soldier's friend.

That every American citizen, whether by birth or adoption, is entitled to the protection of the nation and its flag, and while in it unmolested by the Government to institute negotiations for the establishment of international law for expatriation, recognizing naturalization by one nation as terminating the allegiance given to another, and conferring all rights of citizenship, it is no less its duty to vindicate its people of all classes from oppression or interference at home and abroad when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of legal and personal rights.

That delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention in Chicago are instructed to cast their votes as a unit through its Chairman, in favor of Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President, they being distinctly declared the choice of the people of the State for those positions, and that the right of substitution for absent delegates shall be solely with the delegation from the State.

Considerable opposition was made to the last resolution. The resolutions were then divided and all except the last adopted.

At the evening session a lengthy discussion ensued upon the question of instructing the delegation to the National Convention to vote as a unit for candidates.

The electoral ticket was provided for, and the Convention adjourned *sine die* at a late hour.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Irish reform, says the plan which is to be pursued by the Government in regard to Ireland is as follows:

First—The consideration of the church question will be put off until the Commission or Irish church establishment already appointed shall have made a report.

Second—Another commission will be appointed to inquire into the relation of the landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Third—A charter will be granted for a new Catholic University.

Fourth—Irish railways to be subsidized by the government.

DUBLIN, March 9.—Fitzgerald, Dahoy and Macarthy, arrested for seditious conduct, have been discharged from custody.

W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, refuses to accept the offer of release from sentence of imprisonment on the terms proposed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Ministerial budget for the ensuing fiscal year was laid before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The following are the totals of receipts and expenditures, as estimated by the Minister of Finance: Receipts from ordinary sources, 1,699,000,000 francs; do from extraordinary sources, 93,000,000; total estimated receipts, 1,792,000,000 francs. Expenditures, ordinary, 1,629,000,000 francs; do, extraordinary, 184,000,000; total estimated expenditures, 1,811,000,000 francs.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, stated the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of Clerkenwell prison and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give them notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse, by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to seize the guilty parties. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street, but as no attempt to blow up the wall was made that night, the preconcerted signal was not given. The powder was allowed to remain and no arrests made. The Police supposed the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly during the day.

Lord Stanley informed the House that an exhaustive investigation had been ordered in the case of the vessel Lizzie Leine, seized in the Chesepeake.

GERMANY

BERLIN, March 11.—The treaty just concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States, providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

It is reported here a proposition has been made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to enter tain the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but refused to submit other points in dispute.

TURKEY.

LONDON, March 9.—There has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet. All the Ministers have resigned, except the Grand Vizier, Mohamed Pasha, and successors were appointed.

IMPEACHMENT

A Correspondent Has an Interview With the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *World's* correspondent gives the details of an interview with President Johnson on the subject of impeachment, during which the President stated that he should respond to the summons to appear by counsel, and after a long consultation upon the merits and demerits of the charges brought against him, concluded the interview by remarking:

"The managers of impeachment and others who applaud them are, in a certain sense, inconsistent. Recalling the time, on the eve of the rebellion, when I stood in the Senate almost alone in resisting upon the duty of the Government to uphold the Constitution and the Union against the traitors who threatened both, I recall a class of men in and out of Congress who lacked courage to defend other. Standing on the same platform that I occupied then, I look around and see these men bold enough, in place of their former weakness, to disregard the clearest provisions of constitutional law. After the war is over, in which they took none except a wordy part, they have relapsed to their original status as politicians, and the institution at stake is of value to be either valiantly defended or treated with reverence. Finally, it is declared that I, who have as honestly striven as I know how to administer this Government in accordance with the Constitution, shall be sacrificed along with the constitutional prerogatives of the Presidential office to a party necessity. Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial, yet Congress proposes to try the President at once, for what kind of offense, compared with that of Mr. Davis, the country and the Senate may, perhaps, justly decide."

DARING ROBBERY.

Express Messenger Knocked Senseless in His Car and Robbed of $20,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 11.—S. B. Hayman, American Express Messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton train, due here at ten o'clock, was knocked senseless while counting his packages of money by some persons unknown, who entered the car by means of false keys after the train left Lockland. The robber escaped at the next station, carrying with him packs containing $20,000. The messenger was discovered in a bleeding and senseless condition by a brakeman on the train. He is very seriously injured and now delirious. The train was telegraphed to parties in Indiana and Illinois.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Vote the Largest Ever Polled in the State—Harriman Re-Elected by Three Thousand Majority—Legislature Largely Republican.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-five townsgive Harriman, Republican, 32,762; Sinclair, Democrat, 30,067. Republican majority 2,885. Fifty-eight towns and small places remain to be heard from which are about equally Republican and Democratic. It is probable that Harriman's majority will be about three thousand. The whole vote will probably exceed seventy-two thousand, the largest vote ever polled in the State. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

The Republicans elect four out of five Councillors and nine of twelve Senators. They have probably about seventy majority. Harriman's majority is somewhat reduced from last year.

CONCORD, March 11.—Charles from one hundred and seventy-eight towns give Harriman 37,438; Sinclair 21,217; scattering nineteen. Harriman's plurality 3,211. There are fifty-three towns to hear from, which last year stood Harriman 1,500, Democratic. The aggregate vote this year will probably reach 76,500.

NORWICH, CONN., March 11.—News from New Hampshire, caused great excitement here to-night. At midnight, in spite of the rain, a salute was fired in honor of the success of the Republicans.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: There is great rejoicing here among the Republicans over the success of the New Hamnshire election, and a corresponding despondency among the Democrats. But few of the latter were expecting such a signal triumph for the Republican ticket. Yesterday they were in high spirits, and boldly proclaimed that the impeachment movement would give New Hampshire to the Democrats. Extensive preparations had been made for a celebration here Tuesday night by them. Powder had been purchased to be used freely; bands of music were engaged to serenade the leading Democrats and the President, and there was to have been a grand old fashioned glorification. About two o'clock, while the Cabinet was in session, Col. Thomas Florence received the first dispatches from New Hampshire. The news is said to have fallen hopelessly gone for the Radicals. He rushed to the White House, and disregarding the door-keepers, interrupted the Cabinet meeting with the announcement. It came like a thunderbolt to Johnson and his advisers, and the Cabinet meeting ended. As the fight in New Hampshire was made directly on the impeachment question by the Radicals, they instantly that it was emphatically that the people now demand that it be pressed through.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Corrected returns from one hundred and eighty-one towns foot up Harriman 34,805, and Sinclair 31,756.

CONCORD, March 12.—Two hundred and twelve towns give Harriman, Republican, thirty-eight thousand five and ninety-four votes, and Sinclair, Democrat, thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one votes. Two towns gave Harriman last year ten hundred and seventy three and Sinclair thirteen hundred and twenty-two.

THE INDIANS.

Friendly Feeling Manifested—Garrisons to be Withdrawn—Depredations in Montana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Advices received at the Military Headquarters here from Fort Laramie say: The Indians who have congregated at this post manifest a very friendly feeling, and have come in for the opening of the Commissioners of Peace Commissioners with a view of making a treaty with them. Dr. Matthews, Special Indian Agent, who had an interview with the Crows and Sioux near Fort Phil Kearney, reports them in favor of peace with the whites. Red Cloud, the most hostile of the Sioux chiefs, and all of the upper Indians in the vicinity, are coming in to meet the Peace Commission.

General Sherman has received instructions from Washington to withdraw the garrisons of forts Reno, C. G. Smith and Phil. Kearney as soon as the season will permit. These troops will be distributed to other posts, because the line on which they are at present located is scarcely used, emigrants preferring the line of the Missouri river. Professor Agassiz has also prefer to travel by way of the Pacific railroad to its terminus, and thence by the old route.

Montana papers contradict the reports of the burning of Kennedy's ranche and the capture of Mrs. Kennedy and her children. The report was started by the appearance of Indians in the vicinity, and their presence is understood as depredations. The commanding officer at Fort Shaw placed a sufficient escort for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coaches, running from Helena to Fort Benton, securing the safety of travel.

Several hundred settlers of Trinity Gulch and Prickly Pear Valley have petitioned the Governor of Montana to furnish them arms and ammunition for the purpose of defending their homesteads against the Indians. Governor Smith ordered Col. Scribner to proceed to the threatened locality, and upon investigation to furnish the needful arms and ammunition to the citizens.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Election of Legislative Representatives—Trade Review—Vessel Wrecked, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12—By the arrival of the steamer Idaho we have Honolulu advices to February 28th.

The result of the election for legislative representatives is twenty seven members chosen, eight ministerial, twelve independent, and seven doubtful. The seats of fifteen members of the Government candidates will be contested.

In Kekuia the plantation hands voted almost unanimously for Dr. Mott Smith, marching to the polls with the American flag at their head, and the Hawaiin banner in the rear of the procession.

A review of the Hawaiin trade the past year shows a total export of native products of the value of a million and a quarter. The principal item is sugar, amounting to seventeen million pounds.

Intelligence from Tahiti states the total loss of an English lumber vessel, on Starbuck or Volunteer Island, while making a voyage from Puget Sound to Australia. Some of the wrecked vessel not ascertained.

The King has ordered the Hawaiin Parliament to convene on the eighteenth of April.

Rufus A. Lyman has been appointed Lieut. Governor of the Island Hawaya.

The colored seamen of the Lackawanna gave a ball in Honolulu by permission of their officers.

The whale ship "President," the first of the season, arrived at Honolulu from Marquezas with twenty barrels of sperm oil.

FLOOD IN THE WEST.

Ice Gorge at Rock Island—Bridges, Boats, &c., Carried Off.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCK ISLAND, March 11.—The ice gorged below the city yesterday afternoon, causing a rapid rise in the river. At nine o'clock two-thirds of the city was flooded, and the people on several streets were taken from their houses in small boats. The Arsenal bridge has been carried away, causing abuss of fourteen thousand dollars. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad bridge is also damaged. Trains will not be able to cross for some time. One of the solid stone piers was carried twenty feet down stream.

Naturalization Treaty With Germany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *World's* Berlin letter gives a synopsis of the new treaty with the North German Confederation. According to article one the North German Bund covenants to accord to Germans, who become naturalized citizens of the United States and reside in that country five years, the same rights and privileges therein as are born citizens of the Republic. In the second clause of the same article the Government of the United States reciprocally agrees to recognize persons who, though formerly subjects of the United States, have become naturalized citizens of the North German Bund, and resided in the territory of the latter five years, as citizens of the Bund. It is provided, moreover, that whoever, having thus alienated himself from his own country and become a citizen of the other country, returns to his native country, and there acquires domicile, shall, by the acquisition of such domicile, be held to have renounced his adopted citizenship. Article second provides that no person shall be freed by acquisition of citizenship through naturalization from obligations of military service due from him or committed while a citizen of his native country. Article third extends the extradition treaty of 1852 between the United States and Prussia to the North German Bund. Article four declares the acquisition of domicile, which works loss of citizenship, shall be presumable from two years residence out of his adopted country. The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen is to be of no international effect. Articles five and six relate to the ratification of the treaty, and stipulate this to be effected within six months, and the treaty shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and remain in force ten years.

—The Episcopal Convention at Burlington, Vt., in session on Wednesday, elected Rev. Dr. Bissell Bishop of that State.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Henry Hare Hartley, a prominent California lawyer and politician, died at Sacramento to-day.

The Supreme Court has decided that the State stamp act for passenger tickets violates the National Constitution and is void.

The Governor signed the bill changing the time of the election of Congressmen and California Conventions to nominate candidates to be voted for the Presidential election.

The British ship Vascatia, which went ashore at Port Point, was sold at auction to-day for $22,500.

Gen. Morgan Smith, United States Consul at Honolulu, arrived by the steamer Idaho *en route* to New York.

Col. Spaulding is Charge d'Affairs of the United States, pending the return of General McClay, Resident Minister.

The Prussian bark Wilhelm, two hundred and sixty-four days from London, arrived at Honolulu on February 10th.

Arrived: Ship Champion, from Liverpool; Martha Pool, Mary E. Packer, New York. The Captain of the Luling died at sea

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny County Home.

The Grand Jury visited the County Home yesterday. Regretting our inability to accompany the jury, we turn to the annual report of the County Controllers for 1867, which embraces the report of the Directors of the Home, in which are fully set forth the receipts, expenditures and general administration of this model institution, under the direction of Messrs. R. H. Davis, Moses Chess and John F. Dravo. The large building, with all its wards and apartments, is kept in the most perfect order. Verdant cleanliness is maintained through all the departments, and the sanitary condition could not be better. The grounds adjacent to the buildings are laid out with much taste in walks and lawns, with clumps of trees and shady arbors, and the broad fields of the Home farm are kept up to the standard of the best culture, and made to yield large crops of the cereals, with a variety of vegetables and fruits, more than ample for the use of the inmates. We know of no similar institution in the State better adapted to its objects, or more economically and thoroughly managed, than our County Home. Much credit is due to the Directors for their persistent and intelligent oversight and management of the whole establishment.

The effect of the recent absorption of several of the townships into the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be to deprive the Home of about one-fourth of its revenue; but as it will be relieved also of much maintenance and care of the poor from the townships now added to the cities, it is fair to suppose its expenses will be correspondingly reduced. It may be that the withdrawal of so large a population will be followed by a decrease in the constituency of the County Home may suggest that the present buildings and farm are on too large a scale for what remains to sustain them; but the population of these is increasing so rapidly that in a few years it will be found none too large, and the taxables who must henceforth sustain the Home will be relieved of a burden that at least one-fourth of the first expenditure was defrayed by those who now look to the Homes of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the accommodation of their poor.

A Magician's Trick—Anderson not Dead—Is Imprisoned but no Murder, no Suicide and—no Money.

The Meadville *Republican* says: On Tuesday we reported the news of the elopement of Prof. Anderson's wife with a man named Norris, and the telegraphic statement that Anderson had killed his child and committed suicide.

By later advices it appears that Prof. Anderson is not the "dead duck" that the telegraph made him out to be. The message was only a ruse to deceive the happy thinking the minds of the fond brain, and it did. The guilty "twain" took the back track, and at Middletown, Ohio, behold the unfortunate husband who had been reported lost in the river, and blown out his own brains, appeared before the astonished couple, and took a seat in the omnibus opposite them. The scene can be better imagined than described. Suffice it that the Professor with an eye to the "finances" of the lately dissolved "firm," directed the Prof's wife to surrender to fork over what wayape he might have belonging to the late Mr. A., whereupon, as report hath it, he shelled out some $3,500. The Prof. seems to have been quite satisfied with the blood already shed, as he did not refer to the matter in the letter of the man who had run away with his wife. The unfortunate woman passed through this city going East on her way home, it is hoped a wiser and better woman. The Professor will hardly be able to perform a little piece of slight-of-hand which eclipsed anything laid down in this "posture."

John Norris, or "Johnny" as he is called by his friends, is from Williamsport, Pa. He had been traveling with Anderson ever since he last performed in this city. Two engagement was made here, and Johnny's popularity is manifested by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to accept a place with the magician. His family owns a fine property opposite the Herdic House, Williamsport, and are among the most respectable people of that town. But Johnny is rather inclined to fast life, and managed to persuade Mrs. Anderson and $5,500 more of her husband's personal property to abandon father, mother and home shortly after.

Mrs. Anderson is quite good looking, and young. She appeared greatly dejected when the news reached her of the death of husband and child, and as she left the train in the west, her misery was a forlorn object. She is cast off by her husband and has been abandoned by the graceless scamp that lured her away.

"The United Presbyterian."

It affords us much pleasure to call the attention of our readers, and especially the business men of our community, to the advertisement of the *United Presbyterian*, which will be found on the second page of this morning's GAZETTE. There is no religious periodical that comes to our table that we prize more highly. It is increasing constantly in influence and circulation, and has now a subscription list that will compare favorably with any journal of the same kind in the country. It circulates very largely in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as the towns and villages of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and the whole of the States of the Union generally. It is therefore in our opinion one of the very best advertising mediums, and as such we very cordially commend it to the favorable notice of our business men. It has been found from experience that printers' ink must be used freely by merchants and manufacturers who desire to succeed well, and we know of no weekly periodical through which they can further their interests better than the advertising columns of the *United Presbyterian*. It is scarcely necessary to add that it is under the editorial management of that most amiable, talented and worthy Christian gentleman, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D. The business department is managed by H. J. Murdoch, Esq., a gentleman deservedly popular among all who have ever had dealings with the office, and pre-eminently qualified for the position, owing to his intimate and practical acquaintance with journalism. For terms, &c., address, or call in person on H. J. Murdoch & Co., 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.

A Freshet.

The Butler *Citizen* says: During the last forty-eight hours our streams have been swollen to overflowing; many of the bridges having been entirely swept away. On Connoquenessing creek three bridges have been carried off between this place and Harmony. Anderson's, Peffer's and Winters'. Allen's bridge, one-half mile, and Fambell's, four miles below Zelienople, are also gone. The Harmony bridge has also been considerably damaged. We presume that considerable damage has been done along this and other streams in the county, of which we have not heard. Considerable snow still lies in the mountainous, but favorable weather will bring it off rapidly, and if we should have any considerable quantity of rain shortly, many of the bridges yet standing may be swept away. One thing is perhaps very favorable; most of the ice is gone, and our bridges will not be so apt to be carried off by a freshet unaccompanied by ice; as it is, it will take a considerable quantity of money to rebuild the bridges already swept away.

High Endorsement.

The great popularity of the Iron City College, and the high estimation in which it is held by intelligent persons, is shown in the fact of its having among its students representatives from upwards of twenty of the principal literary colleges of the United States, including Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Union, Hamilton, Dickinson and Jefferson in the East, besides almost every one of note in the West. But few institutions are able to present such a record as this. Circulars containing full information concerning the College can be obtained by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Invite Personal Examination.

Judging from the amount rece ved it is evident that the Weed Sewing Machine is all the go with the ladies. Notwithstanding the hard times they should not hesitate in buying the Weed, as it not only saves in labor but in health and economy. It is the most simple, durable, compact and beautiful piece of mechanism ever presented to the public. By calling at No. 112 Grant street, Pittsburgh, or at any of the agencies which are established in the various counties, persons can be accommodated in price and terms. See advertisement in another column for list of agents.

Coal Boat Rise.

The recent rains and the general thaw of snow and ice up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, have combined to gladden the hearts of our coal-boat merchants with a rise which will enable them to run out a large fleet of coal. The greatest activity prevailed on the wharf yesterday, and during the day a few barges and boats were floated into the Ohio on their way to the Southern market. Our river reporter furnishes us with the following table of shipments made yesterday and to be made to-day provided the ice all runs out:

DEPARTED FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	10	—	100,000
Ormsby	6	—	65,000

WILL LEAVE TO-DAY—LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Fred Wilson	—	2	70,000
Hercules	1	5	110,000
Panther	6	3	120,000
Warner	5	3	90,000
J. S. Neal	5	—	70,000
Bengal Tiger	4	2	85,000
Arrow	1	4	90,000
Sam Roberts	9	—	90,000
Tom Rees	5	2	85,000
James Gilmore	—	4	80,000
Reindeer	—	5	100,000
Alps	4	3	100,000
Total			1,017,000

CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	—	3	70,000
Wild Cat	—	4	80,000
Tigress	5	2	80,000
Total			1,330,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Lake Erie	—	7	120,000
Simpson Horner	—	7	140,000
A. J. Baker	—	5	100,000
Total			360,000

FOR CAIRO.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Battle	—	5	100,000
Resolute	—	5	100,000
Total			200,000

FOR VICKSBURG.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Stella	—	6	120,000
Mary	—	6	120,000
Hawk	7	—	70,000
Total			310,000

FOR MEMPHIS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Diamond	10	—	100,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Towboat			
Lioness	9	—	90,000
Leopard	9	—	90,000
Fearless	9	—	90,000
Whale	9	—	90,000
Lion	7	2	110,000

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge Mcandless.

Friday, March 13.—In the case of the United States vs. Wm. W. Eastman of al., judgment was entered, on motion of the District Attorney, for $16,000, the penalty of the bond, to be released on payment of $112.80, with costs.

In the bankruptcy branch of the Court, petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed by George E. Apsey, of Clinton county, and Amos E. Miller, of Lycoming county.

A petition was filed by Samuel Kahn, of Corry, Erie county, for final discharge. The usual order was made.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

No cases were tried in this Court yesterday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, March 14.—The case of Matthew and Enoch Seidle, toll takers on the Perrysville road, charged with assault and battery on oath of Adam Beninger, was concluded, the jury finding a verdict of guilty and recommending the prisoners to the mercy of the Court.

BAWDY HOUSE CASES.

The case of Rachel Bliss, indictment keeping an "upper ten" bawdy house on Wayne street, was called. District Attorney Duff asked for a postponement on the ground of absence of witnesses. Counsel for defense, M. Swartzwelder, Esq., was anxious that the trial should proceed, and stated his belief that the case was gotten up solely for the purpose of extortion. Among the witnesses subpœnaed are a number of well known and respectable citizens, who were expected to "plead" rather than come to Court and have their characters slandered. Mr. S. said he had been advised of an attempt to black mail some of those summoned. The prosecutor, George Y. Mc Cune, had no desire to push the case further than suited his purpose, which was not to preserve the public morals. The District Attorney stated that the witnesses, having been advised of the hour when the case would be called, saw fit to absent themselves and go beyond the immediate reach of the process of the Court. Postponement was granted and Tuesday next fixed for the trial of the case.

Catherine Long, otherwise Hamilton, was placed on trial on an indictment for keeping a bawdy house in the vicinity of the Point. The principal witness was a girl who had been an inmate of defendant's house. She was taken away by her father, and is now in the House of Refuge, whence she was brought to Court on a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum*. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and to undergo one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A LARCENY CASE.

Thomas Jefferson Moriarty, a white man, was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a gold watch, the property of Elizabeth Russell, colored, residing on Fulton street, Sixth ward. A few weeks since, as was testified, the defendant went to the house of Mrs. Russell, representing that he was in search of girls desiring to learn "hair braiding." Mrs. R. recognized him as a man whom she had seen a considerable time previous, and who, on the pretense of teaching her "hair braiding," obtained from her two dollars, after which she saw nothing of him until his re-appearance as stated. They had some conversation, defendant excusing his apparent want of good faith by stating that he had forgotten her place of residence, and hence his failure to return and finish his engagement to teach hair braiding; but said he had now found her, and would continue his instructions. During his stay, Mrs. Russell left the room to procure him a glass of water, at his request. Soon after he left Mrs. Russell missed from its place on the mantle piece a gold watch, and on inquiry of her visitor with having taken it. She informed the police, who recovered the watch at Hanl's jewelry store, on Pennsylvania avenue, where defendant had traded it for a silver watch, the defendant, after his arrest, giving the information which led to its recovery.

The defense set up was the appearance of the prosecutor, which was considered to be that of a thief; also the story told by him, to his counsel, in substance, that he obtained the watch from a colored man, paying him nine dollars, and afterwards exchanging it for a silver one at a jewelry store. This, however, did not correspond with the story he told the jeweler. Witnesses, acquainted with defendant during his short stay in the city, were called, and testified that so far as they knew his character for honesty was good. The jury convicted without leaving their box. Sentence deferred.

Court adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The ejectment case of M'Ginnis vs. Douglas occupied the attention of this Court yesterday and was not concluded.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record by H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, March 12th, 1868:

Charles Miller to John Gillmer, November 7th, 1867, lot in Indiana township, containing fifteen acres and forty-two perches.....$1,150

James Kubbs to Christian and William Supe, March 9th, 1868, four lots in the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, forty-four by two hundred and thirteen feet.....$4,800

John H. McMullin to William Gotz, March 9th, 1868, lot in the borough of Mt. Washington, on Main street, forty by one hundred and sixty-eight feet.....$600

Christopher O'Neill to Henry J. O'Neill, March 9th, 1868, lot No. 37, in J. McDonald's plan of lots, on Centre street, Birmingham, twenty by sixty-three feet.....$300

Nimrod Alcorn to Charles Flack, March 11th, 1868, lot No. 3, Carson street, Birmingham, thirty-three by fifty-nine feet, with buildings.....$5,000

Michael Jarrigan to Conrad Speidel, March 2d, 1868, lots No. 8, 9 and 10 in in A. B. Berger's plan of lots in Wilkins township.....$500

G. W. S. Payne to John Nicholson, Seventeenary Inst., 1868, lot on Second street, in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, forty by seventy-six feet.....$1,500

John Cunningham, et al to Henry Abel, March 10th, 1868, lot in Ross township, containing 103 acres and 53 perches.....$7,000

James Hall to Edward Kenna, July 6th, 1867, lots Nos. 88, 86 and 87, in the plan of the commissioners of the estate, Robert Liberty, on Aurelia street, 72 by 120 feet.... $150

Wm. T. Stephens to John Swick, Jan. 4th, 1868, lot in Pitt township, fronting on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, 24 feet and extending back 100 feet.....$25

William Robinson Jr., to William C. Cook, Oct. 1st, 1867, lot No. 18 Fifth Ward, Allegheny, on Beaver street, fronting on first avenue, 20 by 100 feet.....$1,000

Samuel Wilkett to James H. Hayes, Feb. 15th, 1868, one-eighth part of a lot in Baldwin township, containing 5 acres and 91 perches.....$75

Borough of Braddocks.

Wednesday evening, March 18th, 1868, a meeting was called by the citizens of the Borough of Braddocks to obtain the sentiments of the citizens of the Borough in relation to a bill now before the State Legislature, at the instance of Messrs. Corey & Co., granting their's and other Coal Companies the right to run coal roads through or over the streets of said Borough. The meeting was called to order by electing Dr. J. Lynn, President, and Joan Barker, Joseph McCune and William Meadams, Vice Presidents, and H. C. Shallenberger, Secretary. The meeting then stated the object of the meeting, giving the reasons why it was called. He then called on the advocates of the bill to give their reasons for asking its passage. Some minutes having elapsed without response, it was moved that Alexander Dempster address the meeting, which he did. At the close of his remarks, Mr. A. V. Cole advocated the passage of the Bill at considerable length, and was followed by Isaac Mills, Jr., Wm. Fawcett and Alexander Dempster in opposition. Isaac Mills, Jr., then moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Russell Errett for the just and fair course taken in the matter by him, which was adopted with enthusiasm.

H. C. S.

A Cellar Robbed.—Some mean contemptible scamp entered the cellar of the residence of St. Marks Episcopal Church, in East Birmingham, Thursday evening, and robbed it of about fifty dollars worth of provisions. The butter keg, supplied with its contents, together with some other articles, were found in a circuit to adjacent to the house. An entrance was effected by wrenching off the bar iron on the front cellar door. The Rector has relieved the wants of quite a number of poor people during the past year, in providing both food and clothing, and his generosity doubtless will have protected him from such a raid.

Gave Him His Change—John Carroll, of Titusville made information before Alderman Mullen yesterday charging John Newell with aggravated assault and battery. Newell is bar keeper at the House, on Penn street, (not the "all where Carroll a[illegible]

Committed.—Ann Riley, charged before Mayor Blackmore, on oath of John A. Best, with the larceny of a watch, was arrested on Thursday evening at Johnstown by officer Rafferty, and the watch recovered. She was brought to this city, and after a hearing yesterday was committed in default of bail to appear at court.

Discharged.—Thos. Williams, charged on oath of Stephen O'Donnell with the larceny of ten dollars, an account of which we published yesterday, was arrested by officer Wilmot yesterday morning, but was subsequently discharged, the prosecutor failing to appear.

STATE NEWS.

—Three new furnaces are to be built in Danville, during next summer.

—Coal and iron ore have recently been found in Millstone township, Forrest county.

—The shipments of oil from Titusville Thursday reached over two thousand barrels.

—The Tyrone *Herald* says Mr. Sample Anderson of Tyrone, Blair county has discovered a rich gold mine.

—J. A. Pain of the Corry *Telegraph*, has been arrested and put under $10,000 bail, for slandering the Mayor of Corry.

—Martin Hahn, of Harmony, Butler country, was killed on the 5th inst., by falling from a load of hay to the ground, striking on his head.

—Silas Wheeler, an engineer on the McClintock oil farm, tied a rope around his neck and to a beam, and swung off into eternity on Tuesday last.

—On Monday evening the oil refiners of Titusville held a meeting at the office of Lowrie, Fawcett & Co., which was largely attended. An association, called the "Titusville Refiners' Association," was formed, and officers elected.

—J. V. Criswell, of Harrisburg, has contracted for the making of the new railroad from Carlisle to the Pine Grove Iron Works, Cumberland County, for the sum of $500,000. It is his intention to begin the work as soon as the weather opens.

—A seizure was made a few days since of forty barrels of whiskey, the property of Ira G. Hatch, of Erie city, together with the building, apparatus, etc., amounting in all to about $6,000. The seizure was made by the Internal Revenue officer.

—The Pithole *Record* of Wednesday says: The stage finally took place yesterday morning for Miller Farm, but has been heard from since. It is supposed by some that it is snow bound. Others think the driver has mutinied, seized the cash, and gone on a piratical expedition.

—Last week, in Mahoning City, a woman in the family of N. Garrett tried to put out a coal oil lamp by blowing down the chimney. The flame entered the lamp, which burst, and covered the unfortunate woman with burning oil, and burning her so badly that she died in two days afterwards.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1868.—J. F. Hoy, Agent for Wolcott's Pain Paint—Dear Sir:—In justice to Dr. R. L. Wolcott's great discovery of Pain Paint, for the relief of all kinds of pain instantly, permit me to add my certificate of its wonderful cure and instant relief. I have been suffering with pain in the back for some time, and applied many remedies for its relief, but found none to do me any good. I tried but one application of Pain Paint, and it relieved me instantly, and I have not felt the pain since. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer, and would suggest the propriety of the medical profession adopting it in their practice.

Yours respectfully,
D. VAN WART, M. D.

CITY ITEMS.

Notice.

We hereby give notice that we have been authorized by the Howe Sewing Machine Company to extend our agency, heretofore confined to Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia, so as to include Western Pennsylvania, Mr. McGregor, the former agent, having by mutual consent been relieved. The business will be carried on under our supervision, and we will endeavor to conduct it in such a manner as to merit that continuance of success which has crowned our efforts elsewhere. We will be aided by skilled and competent assistants, to whom we have selected with a special reference to their knowledge of the Sewing Machine. The Howe Sewing Machine, for which we are the exclusive agents in the territory named, are the oldest established of any in the world, they being the first Sewing Machines ever made, and having been manufactured continuously under the supervision of the original inventor, Elias Howe, Jr., since their first introduction in 1845. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, culminating at the late Exposition Universelle at Paris, where the GRANDEST COMMISSION OF HONOR ever awarded at any exhibition to any exhibitor, for any goods whatever exhibited, was awarded to the Howe Machine Company, and their President, Elias Howe, Jr.; the Imperial Prize; the Cross of the Legion of Honor; and a Gold Medal, the highest prize within the gift of the jury; being the result of the evident superiority of the Howe. Now applications for agencies for the sale of the Howe Sewing Machine in Western Pennsylvania must be directed to No. 4 St. Clair street. SIBLEY & STOORS, sole agents. mwf

Good Pure Lozenges,

Cream Candies, Walnut and Almond Candy, Jordan and Cream Almonds, Marsh Mallow Drops, Jelly, Liquorice and Hard Gum Drops, Fine and Common Mixed Candies, Cream Chocolates, Cream Dates, Cream Bon Bons, Colt's Foot Rock, Fig Paste, Greenmoble Walnuts, Pecans, Soft Shell Almonds, Arabian and Barbara Dates, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Prepared Cocoa Nut Maillard, Whitman and Baker's Chocolates, Spiced Salmon, Extracts, Extract of Beef, Condensed Milk, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Olives, Catsups, Essence of Shrimps and Anchovies, Mustards, Marmalade, Fresh Fruits, in glass and cans, Jams, Preserves, Jellies, Spiced Oysters Finest Olive Oil, Gelatine, Prunelles, Citron, Lemon Peel, &c., &c.

Call and examine at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city. GEORGE BRAUES.

The Continental.

In speaking of the "Continental" we do not refer to the Continental Congress or the Continental money in use some ninety years ago, but it is to the Continental Dining Saloon on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, of which our friend Mr. Wm. Heltzheimer is the proprietor, that we desire to call attention. Mr. H. understands his business perfectly, as the excellent manner in which the "Continental" is "run" gives ample evidence. It is certainly a model saloon, as its patrons can fully testify. The tables of the Continental are always supplied with the best the market affords, of everything in the line of eatables, and the style in which dishes are served is insurpassable. When you want anything good to eat, go to Heltzheimer's, on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

Open on Monday morning, one case of the very best quality and choicest shades Spring Poplins, $1 00 per yard, at Barker's. Also, one case beautiful color Poplin Dessie, 65c. per yard.

Weather Inconvenience.—The present weather is very likely to produce serious inconvenience to housekeepers, in the way of bursted pipes in houses, yards and on streets. To those of our friends so annoyed, we commend Mr. J. R. Ewens, practical steam and gas fitter and plumber, No. 165 Wood street. He attends to repairing or new work of every description in the very best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. We commend him as a thorough and finished workman, and as in every respect worthy the patronage of the community.

Magnificent assortment of Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, in Spring colors, on Monday, at Barker's.

The Fashionable watering places and country resorts are preparing for the coming season, and so is our friend Joseph Liebler, proprietor of the Pittsburgh Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street. He has in store some of the finest selections of trunks, carpet sacks, valises, and traveling bags of all descriptions, which he will dispose of wholesale and retail patrons at very reasonable prices. Any of our readers needing any thing in this line are earnestly recommended to favor this exclusively trunk house with a purchasing visit.

100 dozen ladies' wide hemed Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25c each, on Monday, at Barker's.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Callsaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Callsaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Callsaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. SAWF

One case beautiful Ginghams will be offered on Monday, for 12½c per yard, at Barker's.

Reineman, Meyran & Scidle's elegant and palatial new building will be ready for occupation within a few days, and will be opened with the finest stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, &c., ever brought to this city. In the meanwhile great bargains are offered at the old stand, No. 29 Fifth street, as the firm are anxious to close out their entire stock, nothing but fresh goods in establishment.

The members of the [illegible] Association are [illegible]

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
and Coupons.
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Friday, March 13, 1868. }

The gold market was firmer to-day at the opening, but large lots of sixty-day bills being offered below gold rates, the market dropped, and closed steady at 139½ to 139¾. There is a strong party now in the market who control gold quotations, their purchasers were very heavy during the last decline below 140, and are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity that presents itself to advance the rates and unload on the public. It requires but little raise an excitement and run up gold to 145, though the supply of the market has never been greater. The main cause of the decline was the scarcity of money to carry gold during the Erie stock manœuvres. By comparing imports and exports it must be acknowledged that gold at 140 is cheap, and, therefore, the chances are more favorable to a rise than any material decline. The Erie cliques being dissolved, the large amount of money that was locked up for the last week in order to do the money market and cause a decline in stocks, was returned to its proper functions, which caused a general advance of Government securities of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. This sudden rise is likely to check the investment demand, and the advance may be lost again in the early part of next week.

Stocks are improving, especially the Telegraph, Express and miscellaneous securities which are more affected on a close money market. Western Railroad shares are in demand, and next week may see a general advance all round.

Money is more active, and 10 per cent. is offered for all good 3 months' paper; prime names for 30 or 60 days command 7¾ to 8 per cent., but little is done at the inside rate. Business that looked more active during the early part of the week is rather quiet at the close, everything has a dismal appearance, and looks the gay and joyous air that usually follow the opening of the spring season.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 139½; 1881's, 110¾; 5-20's, 1862, 110¾; 1864, 108¾; 1865, 108¾; Consols, 94½; 10-40's, 101¼; 7-30's, 105¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	93¾
Merchants Union Express	34¼
Western Union Telegraph	74
Erie R. R.	78½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	149¾
Ohio & Mississippi R. R. common	67¾
Northwestern—preferred	74¾
New York Central	127¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28¾
Michigan Southern	89¾
Gorydon	36
Quartz Rifle	1 10
Quicksilver	21¾

—Says the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday: The money market in this city is in sympathy with the advance in the rate of interest at New York, than from any increased demand, which is very light. Up to this day the rate of interest was maintained with considerable firmness at 7 per cent., the demand arising chiefly from the city brokers, speculators in stocks, which were not only very large but at large fluctuations in prices. Millions of dollars have been taken from the Eric stock list within a week. While our money market, in the rate of interest, follows that market, our stock market does not, but is in a firmer position. While the Philadelphia banks continue to discount all the really good, current business paper offered by their customers, at regular rates, the street rate is within the range of 6@7 per cent. discount, and paper below first class cannot be placed below 8 and from 9 to 12 per cent.

—Says the Boston Post of Thursday: The financial condition of the country for the present purposes is believed to be on the increase, and rates seemed to be a trifle firmer. The resumption of the Gold exchange Bank on the first of April, and its attendant additional demand for money, encourages leaders in the belief that the rates for gold will decline below 140, and the rest of the month; hence there is more or less activity in the street. Demand loans, on Government pledges, are represented all the way from 5 to 5 per cent., according to circumstances. Commercial paper of from 4 months paper range from 6 to 7 per cent. with a gradual increase in the number of transactions at the latter figure. Such paper, to such customers as do not keep their deposits quite up to the ideas of bank managers, and out of the ordinary, while it is whole and retail patrons at very reasonable prices. Any of our readers needing any thing in this line are earnestly recommended to favor this exclusively trunk house with a purchasing visit.

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DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission Merchant in the METAL BLOOMS and PIG IRON TRADE, 139 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH. Office and Cellar, 26, Warehouse and Office, Nos. 320 and 322 FIRST STREET. Storage furnished if consignments solicited.

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CARDS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILLS and LEGAL BLANKS in all styles.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Friday, March 13, 1868. }

The general markets are giving evidences of more activity, and with an improved demand for some articles, there is a better feeling, though there are no very important changes in values.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady with a fair demand and very light arrivals; we continue to quote Winter at $2.40@2.45 for Red, and $2.50@2.55 for White. Barley is scarce and wanted at $2@2.10. Rye is in active demand, and round lots sell readily at 71@75. Sale of 700 bush Ear Corn, on wharf, at 80c, and 1 car do at 81. Shelled is dull and unchanged. Oats firm; may be quoted at 70c, on track and wharf, and 75@76c in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady at 11¾c for Shoulders; 13½c for Ribbed; 15 for Clear Sides, and 17¾c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 16c, in tierces, for prime kettle rendered, and 16½c, in kgs. Breakfast Bacon, 16½c. Mess Pork, $20.50.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady, with a fair to good demand but unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.50@11.25 for Spring Wheat; $11@ 11.50 for Winter Wheat, and $11@12 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is firm at $8.25, and Buckwheat at $4.50.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quiet and unchanged at $8@8.25, and the same is true of Timothy at $2.50@2.75. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.95@2.99.

BUTTER—Is steady with regular sales of prime to choice Roll at 40@50c.

EGGS—In consequence of diminished arrivals, are firmer, and we now quote at 21@22c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are firm with regular jobbing sales at 11@12½c for prime halves. Apples unchanged at 9@9c.

HAY—Is steady with regular sales from country wagons at $18@24.

POTATOES—The demand is more active, but prices are unchanged at $2@2.25 per bbl.

GREEN APPLES—Quiet and unchanged at $3.50@5.50 per bbl, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged—90@1.00 for No. 2, and $1.30@1.40 for No. 1.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $4@ 4.50 per bush, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $10@11 per barrel.

HOMINY—Sales at $4@4½.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Friday, March 13, 1868. }

CRUDE—The market was steady early and rather dull to-day, though prices are unchanged. We have but a single sale to record, 900 bbls, on spot, at 8c. Quotations may be fairly given at 8c. on spot; 8¼c for all the month, buyer's option; for future deliveries, the market is irregular and unsettled, and it is difficult to quote correctly, and while the offerings are light, prices have a nominal appearance. At present prices for Crude and refined, the margin for refiners is exceedingly fine, and at present prices of Crude at Oil City there is nothing in the business for the Crude dealer, so, as will be seen, there is no inducement for either buyer or seller to operate, and, as a natural consequence, there is little or nothing doing. Nor is this all; the worst feature about the whole matter is the fact that there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement, so far, at least, as Pittsburgh is concerned. Just think of it. Oil is worth about 8c at Oil City, while (allowing 12 gallons to the barrel) it will only bring 82.50 here, and no will be seen, after deducting freights, commissions and other attending expenses, the Crude dealer is positively losing a loss. This account for the unusually light receipts of some weeks past, and it will not pay even by running it in bulk boats, which is cheaper than shipping by rail.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet and unchanged. There is still considerable inquiry both for present and future delivery, but there are but very few sellers in this market at present prices. Much is still quoted at 24c; April, 24½c; May, 25 to 25½c, and so on up to July. We can report a sale of 2000 bbls—500 bbls each from July to December, buyer's option, last half each month, at 26½, considered a good sale. All the year, buyer's option, in the absence of sales, can be quoted at 25c—the last sale reported being at that figure.

BENZINE—Is steady but unchanged; sale of 100 bbls for last half of March, at 18c. No movement whatever in Naphtha.

OIL SHIPPED DAILY BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., Pittsburgh to Walden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Same, 100 do do do ref. to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED PAST AT ROSEMARIE DEPOT.

W. H. Trout & Co., 50 bbls refined to Tack, Hon & Co., Philadelphia; 15 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton a shade lower and more doing; sales 2,500 bales at 29½c for middling; receipts 1,000 bales; receipts 3,044 bbls and 4,000 bags; still favors buyers, with only a moderate business. Flour 5@10c better, with a fair business for State and western, closing 10@15 for extra State, $8.90@11.40 for extra western, $9.20@14.25 for extra Ohio, $10.50@14.25 for extra Genesee, $9.60@11.40 for extra Southern, $10.50@14.25 for fancy Ohio, $10@12 for extra St. Louis, and $9.60@13 for good to choice do, closing quiet, but steady. Wheat 1@2c higher, with a fair business doing; receipts 2,500 bush; Amber sales at $2.50@2.60. Rye Flour steady; sales 150 bbls at $7.75@8.00. Corn Meal quiet; sales 700 bbls at $5.10@5.15 for Jersey. Corn 1@2c better, with an active speculative business; receipts 56,000 bush; sales at 82@84c for white Southern, 84@85c for yellow Southern, 84@85c for Western mixed, 86@87c for white Western, and 87@88c for yellow Western; closing quiet at 1@2c above the highest figures. Oats 1@2c better; receipts 2,000 bush; sales at 72@73c for Ohio, 69@70c for State, 74@75c for Canada, and 75@76c for Western; closing quiet. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $21@21.50 for mess, $18@19 for prime mess, and $16@16.50 for prime. Beef hams quiet and unchanged at $24@25. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; sales 100 pkgs at 9@9½c for shoulders, 12½@13c for hams, and 11½@12c for middles. Lard 1@2c better; sales 500 bbls at 16@16½c for kettle rendered, and 15½@16c for steam rendered. Butter quiet and unchanged; sales 100 bbls at 30@45c for Ohio, 40@50c for State, and 45@55c for Western. Whiskey quiet and unchanged; sales 100 bbls at 96c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at 24@25c for refined free, and 18c for crude. Freights to Liverpool are dull and drooping; 8000 bu Corn, per sail at 8½d.

LATER.—Flour closed dull and unsettled, and 5@10c lower. Wheat closed dull and unsettled, and 1@2c lower. Rye quiet and without material change. Oats quiet at 81@82c for new mixed western afloat, and $1.05@1.06 for old mixed western afloat, and $1.05@1.06 for old mixed western afloat, and $1.05@1.06 for old